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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1987 Shultz, Shevardnadze

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Bonn, Hague, Paris Deny Link To U.S. Accord

By Reginald Dale al Herald Tribus

American Foundation to PARIS - West Germany, France and the Netherlands eased interest rates Tuesday in a move that officials said was intended to stabilize exchange rates and help stimulate flagging economic growth in Western Europe.

paterer was not not convenient, did and a lewyer that he as 1960s singer Robby Verlag arrested on bad chert de Robert Vadino, 49, of Wart Convenient of services o The move was led by the West German Bundesbank, which announced a cut from 3.50 to 3.25 percent in its securities repurchase rate, a measure of the cost of central bank money to commercial banks.

France swiftly followed with an identical one-quarter point cut in two similar rates, bringing its intervention rate down to 8 percent and

its repurchase rate to 8.5 percent. The Dutch central bank, which normally closely follows the Bundesbank, cut its discount rate by one-quarter point to 4 percent.

The rate cuts buoyed stock prices someted the singer both or; in New York, with the Dow Jones industrial average jumping 40.45 points to close at 1,963.53. (Page 10.) The dollar ended higher in Eu-Berry Ford is recovering t rope, but erased early gains in New York to close lower at 1.6695 Deutsurgery and a procedur be sche marks, against 1.6740 DM her right caroud arter. D. ! Tuesday. (Page 15.) Merniseh, who headed the ar-

Many private analysts immediately saw the rate cuts as a European response to Friday's agreement in Washington to cut the U.S. budget deficit by \$76 billion over two years. Officials insisted, however, hat this was not the case.

Such an interpretation attached too much importance to the U.S. budget-cutting plan, which has not vet been endorsed by Congress and has generally not impressed West European governments, the offi-

Bundesbank sources said that the bank's action was aimed primarily at stabilizing exchange rates and supporting an improved out-look for the West German econo-

The bank's goal was understood the Deutsche mark against both the dollar and the currencies of the European Monetary System, paricularly the French franc.

West German analysts said the Bundesbank's move nevertheless would increase pressure on the government to take other steps to stimulate the economy, as the United States and other Western governments have been demanding. Bonn could no longer use the Bundesbank's unwillingness to cut interest See RATES, Page 15

### Kiosk

U.K. Says IRA Got Libya Arms LONDON (AP) - Britain

accused Libya on Tuesday of sending four shiploads of arms to Ireland for the Irish Republican Army in 1985 and 1986. But the Irish justice minister,

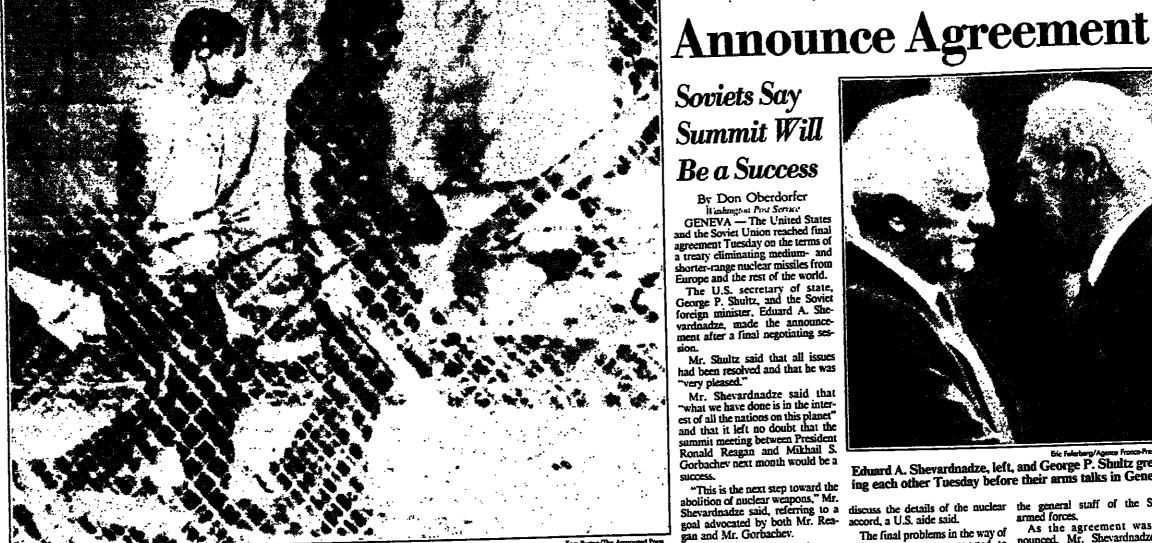
Gerry Collins, who ordered a hunt for the weapons on Monday, insisted that he had no evidence of Libyan involve-ment. The Foreign Office in London said: "Reports that these shipments of arms have come from Libya are well founded in our view."



The Soviet dissident Josef Begun with emigration visas he received Tuesday. He refused to leave unless his son could keep his Soviet cit-Page 2. izenship.

GENERAL NEWS Li Peng becomes China's acting prime minister, succeeding Zhao Ziyang.

Dow close: UP 40.45 The dollar in New York: DM £ Yen 1.6695 1.7925 134.65 5.6715



Cubans who held 28 hostages at the Federal Alien Detention crude weapons in this photo taken from 200 feet away. Center in Oakdale, Louisiana, roamed the grounds carrying Cubans continued Tuesday to hold hostages in Atlanta, too.

# For Cubans, the Desperate End of Flight

By John M. Goshko and Mary Thornton

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Their countrymen who stayed behind called them gusanos, or worms, because of their eagerness to escape the communism of their native Cuba. But for many of the 125,000 Cubans who came to the United States in the 1980 Mariel boatlift, the flight to freedom led instead to a new life behind the chain-link sences of American detention centers. Now it threatens to come full

circle with their forced return to their island homeland.

least 2,500 of those refugees offi- Oakdale, Louisiana, and Atlanta deaths

partment and Immigration and Naturalization Service as "Mariel excludables." They are people whose criminal records or histories of mental illness normally would have disqualified them for entrance into the United States and who thus are subject to a U.S.-Cuban agreement calling for their deportation back to Cuba.

Moreover, the deportations of these 2,500 may be only the first wave in a series of such actions that eventually could see more than 7,000 of the Mariel Cubans sent back to Cuba. The riots that broke at federal detention camps in

the agreement with Havana has underscored the desperation of those who face deportation. [On Tuesday, rebellious Cubans

freed one hostage but held on to more than 100 others at a federal prison in Atlanta and a U.S. detention center in Oakdale, Louisiana. The Cubans spurned offers of a case-by-case review of threatened deportations with shows of defiance and crude weapons. The Associated Press reported.

[At least one inmate was killed and there were unconfirmed reports of as many as five more

cially classified by the State De- after the announcement Friday of gan Monday at the penitentiary in on new fires that were started at the Atlanta complex Tuesday morning.

(The riots in Atlanta and Oakdale left at least 12 people injured. Eight Cuban prisoners were hospitalized in satisfactory condition Tuesday, five of them with gunshot wounds, the authorities said.]

The plight of those facing deportation began in the spring of 1980, when thousands of Cubans, driven by badly deteriorating economic conditions, swarmed over the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, demanding political



Eduard A. Shevardnadze, left, and George P. Shultz greeting each other Tuesday before their arms talks in Geneva.

"This is the next step toward the abolition of nuclear weapons," Mr. discuss the details of the nuclear the general staff of the Soviet Shevardnadze said, referring to a accord, a U.S. aide said. goal advocated by both Mr. Rea-The final problems in the way of

any treaty cutting strategic nuclear

Much of the bargaining in the final two days of talks in Geneva was in a U.S.-Soviet working group

led by the chief U.S. arms adviser, Paul H. Nitze, who has been deeply

involved in the agreement to ban

intermediate-range weapons from

Europe since the idea was proposed

by Mr. Reagan in 1981, and Mar-

shal Sergei Akhromeyev, chief of

gan and Mr. Gorbachev. Immediately after agreeing on the final details of the Intermediate full agreement were reported to deal mainly with monitoring and verification of an intermediate Nuclear Forces treaty, which will forces treaty, including an arrangement in which U.S. and Soviet be the first to eliminate an entire class of offensive nuclear weapons, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze monitors will be stationed for at went back to preliminary discusleast a decade at missile production sions of a more extensive and more plants in each other's country. difficult treaty to reduce U.S. and Soviet strategic, or long-range, nu-clear arsenals by half. scribed by U.S. officials as by far

Gorbachev next month would be a

By Don Oberdorfer

very pleased."

This topic, which Moscow had linked to its demand for restraints on the Strategic Defense Initiative, Mr. Reagan's space-based, anti-missile program, is expected to be the most important on the Reagan-Gorbachev agenda. Mr. Gorbachev is scheduled to arrive in Washington late in the day on Dec. 7 and will depart on Dec. 10.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze were also discussing such regional issues as Afghanistan and the Gulf as well as human rights and other U.S.-Soviet questions before holding news conferences to armed forces. As the agreement was an-

nounced, Mr. Shevardnadze referred to Marshal Akhromeyev as "the most peaceful chief of general staff in the world." Mr. Shultz said the remaining

work to prepare the treaty for the signatures of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev would be done by lower-level officials. U.S. officials said The arrangements were deit was likely to take about a week to do the meticulous drafting of all points and check them against Enthe most intrusive means of verification ever agreed to by the superglish and Russian texts. powers and a sign of the extensive and intrusive measures against cheating that will be required in The treaty will abolish all nucle-

ar missiles with ranges of 300 to 3,000 miles (500 to 5,000 kilometers). It will cover approximately 350 U.S. Pershing 2 and Toma-hawk cruise missiles that have been deployed so far in Western Europe and about 700 SS-20, SS-12, SS-23 and SS-4 Soviet weapons.

■ Reagan to Press Senate

Richard L. Berke of The New York Times reported from Denver: President Reagan said Tuesday that he would begin a drive to win te support for the treaty to eliminate medium- and shorterrange nuclear missiles.

Asked if he could sell the treaty to the Senate, Mr. Reagan, on a stop in Denver to promote his space-based missile-defense plan, the Strategic Defense Initiative, replied, "I'll bet we can, yes." Mr. Reagan, on his way to his

See ARMS, Page 6

**Brother of** 

To Defect

Najib Is Said

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service

ger brother of Afghanistan's Sovi-

et-backed leader has defected to the Afghan rebels, according to

U.S. intelligence reports and foreign diplomats.

The apparent defector, Sidiq, is

said to have been at odds with his

brother, Major General Najib, for

some time.

Mr. Sidiq is said to have defected

about a week ago to the forces of Ahmed Shah Massoud, the Afghan

rebel field commander who has

battled the Soviet and Afghan

troops for the last five winters in

the strategic Panjshir Valley, the sources said.

Mr. Sidiq, or Sidiqullah, as he is also known, is believed to be in the

Panjshir Valley with the Jamiat-i-Islami party, Mr. Massoud's orga-

nization, one of the largest Afghan

rebel groups and part of the seven-

party rebel coalition. He will be

WASHINGTON - The youn-

#### In Tokyo, a Land Crisis Swollen Costs Imperil Spending Drive towers share sidewalk frontage

By Patrick L. Smith

TOKYO - To those not prey to this city's crushing property prices, the ironies might simply seem other-worldly.

The Australian Embassy, whose sumptuous gardens have long been a fixture of Tokyo's diplomatic scene, will shortly sell off part of its compound because the land, simply, is too valuable to hold onto.

The Ugandans, on the other hand, were forced to shut up shop

earlier this year because they could no longer afford the rent. In Roppongi and Akasaka, neighborhoods long popular with foreign executives, bachelor bank-

ers are now being asked to bunk together so their companies can hold down expenses.

And in Ginza, the famed shopping district, glass-and-concrete

with one-story noodle stalls. Even in prestige areas, property taxes are so low that a noodle vendor feels no pressure to sell out. "It makes for nice living — if you

can afford it," an expatriate invest-ment analyst said while showing a visitor his central Tokyo garden recently. "But is this any way to run a city?

Even transferees from such highpriced cities as London and New York are shocked by real estate values here. A modest family house an hour or more from the city, for example, can easily fetch 270 million yen (\$2 million). And luxury apartments in central Tokyo continue to rent for 2 million yen (about \$15,000) a month and more. At its peak price recently, prime commercial land here was changing

See LAND, Page 6



SUBWAY SMOKING BAN — Makeshift billboards subway network. Transport officials said a cigarette may were put up Tuesday in London Underground stations have caused the fire last week that killed 30 persons at after a ban on smoking was broadened to all parts of the the King's Cross station of the Underground. Page 2.

### **East Bloc Events Pierce** Timeless World of Laos

By Barbara Crossette early morning when temple gongs and roosters are the only sounds to be heard on this side of the Mekong River, Laos seems to be living in a timeless world of its own.

Soon after daybreak, though, loudspeakers high on lampposts begin to blare. Vietnam's trade figures, events in the Gulf War or Moscow's hopes for an arms treaty rain down on Vientiane, a little capital locked in the center of Southeast Asia.

Laos, poor and underpopulated, has been part of the Soviet bloc since 1975. What happens in Hanoi, in Moscow or at a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting can make a differ-

Western diplomats and officials from the small corps of interna-tional aid and development organizations based in Laos — no more than 300 people, compared with several thousand Soviet and Eastem European advisers - say that because of ferment in the Communist world this is a critical period

Under Soviet tutelage, the Lao-tian government, headed by Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, who is in his 60s, has begun "renovat-

ing" and loosening the economy. New York Times Service
VIENTIANE, Laos — In the been to the city for three years: new buildings and businesses, home improvements, well-stocked markets, the blossoming of restaurants, a high school courtyard shimmering with new bicycles. Buddhist temples, while under

government control, seem to be thriving. Diplomats say officials have begun to appear at religious rites. Market stalls offer items that people give to monks to gain spiriwal menil. More Laotians are optimistic

about the future, residents say. "They are pulling money out of their socks and investing in their houses and shops," a Western aid worker said.

Other development experts said travel in the country was less restricted for them now. Diplomats. however, remain mostly confined to within four miles (six kilometers) of the city center. There is no tourism in Laos, and few foreign visitors are permitted to enter the

Laos is the 10th poorest nation in the world, according to United Na-tions statistics. Excluding foreign trade, the value of its goods and See LAOS, Page 6

# Science Unravels Teens' Fatal Foolishness

By Daniel Goleman New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Just why teen-agers take so many foolish risks, from skateboard acrobatics to cigarette smoking to sex without contraceptives, is the topic of an intensive research effort by U.S. behavioral scientists.

The picture that is emerging is a deadly combination of hormone-related thrill-seeking, an inability to perceive risks accurately and the need to impress peers, all of which peak during the years between 10 and the

The most compelling fact behind the research is that adolescents are the only U.S. age group in which mortality has risen since 1960. Three-quarters of adolescent deaths are caused by accidents, homicide and suicide, all of which indicate a lethal propensity for risktaking. Accidents alone account for 60 percent of those deaths.

"The three biggest killers of young people are essentially psychological," said Lewis Lipsitt, a developmental psychologist at Brown University. They are dying of their own reckless behavior.

Mr. Lipsitt organized a meeting of scientists last year at the National Institute of Mental Health to draw up a research agenda on risk-taking by teen-agers and what could be done about it. A follow-up meeting is

planned for this spring.

The meetings are part of efforts by the government and private foundations to identify the teen-agers most likely to take dangerous risks and to find ways to head off the

In seeking the causes of risk-taking, researchers are confronted with a fact known to every parent: teen-agers can seem to live in an orbit all their own, in which the reasonable imperatives of the adult world have little, if any, relevance.

What seems a clear danger in the eyes of an adult, the researchers are finding, may seem safe, or safe enough, to the teen-ager. The ability to evaluate risk seems to be

skewed in many teen-agers. For instance, when they were asked what risks became more or less dangerous over time, they saw addiction from drug use and pregnancy from unprotected intercourse as becoming less likely, rather than more, said Dr. Charles

Irwin, a pediatrician at the University of California at San Francisco.

Further, perception of some risks may fade in the face of peer pressure. For example, when it comes to using condoms, the major concerns of adolescents are not the risks of pregnancy but such matters as whether they think their peers use condoms and whether condoms are inconvenient or might make them look "silly," said Nancy Adler, a health psychologist at the University of California at San Francisco.

The immediate experience is what matters to them, not worries about long-term consequences," she said.

Risk-taking is part of the natural exploration and assertion of independence that every healthy teen-ager goes through to some ex-

"Part of adolescence is trying on new roles and seeking new experiences," said Dr. Bea-trix A. Hamburg, a child psychiatrist at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York.

"But by age 10 or so," she said, "they enter a risky period when they do lots of exploring at a time when their cognitive development See RISKS, Page 6

turned over to the refugee arm of the group, diplomats say.

Mr. Sidiq's defection would be a serious embarrassment for General Najib, who has campaigned in recent months for "national reconciliation" in an effort to win guerrilla support for his cease-fire plan. It comes only weeks after Mr. Najib took over as head of state and was unanimously elected president of the legislative Revolutionary Council, a move which was expected to give him sweeping powers

and bolster his standing.
The defection, which has not been announced by the Jamiat-i-Islami, would also be an important psychological coup for the rebels, and may presage the defection of other Alghans connected to the re-

There were unconfirmed reports from Kabul, the Afghan capital, that the brother of Nur Mohammed Taraki, who took power in Afghanistan in a coup in April 1978 and was ousted the following

See DEFECT, Page 6

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# Yugoslavs Are Getting Capitalist Lesson in Inflation

Washington Post Service
BELGRADE — The well-stocked store shelves of Yugoslavian stores used to be a taunt to the neighboring economies of the Soviet bloc, plagued by shortages. But now, with their ever-shifting price tags, they might also bear a warning: Communism in its modern form may induce galloping inflation.

Traditional Marxist theory describes inflation as an exclusively capitalist phenomenon. But Yugoslavia now has the dubious distinction of having the highest annual inflation rate in Europe - 140 percent - and the bleak prospect of surpassing 200 percent by the end of this year, according to some local economists.

A week ago, Prime Minister Branko Mikulic unveiled new measures to break the upward price spiral, including drastic price increases accompanied by a price freeze at the new levels and some new controls on wage

Diplomats said the complex measures were the strongest yet initiated by Mr. Miku-lic's government, formed 18 months ago, to

They were quickly followed by an announcement from the Yugoslav National Bank devaluing the national currency, the dinar, by 24.6 percent. The National Bank vice governor, Branko Dragas, said the currency was devalued to match the increase in producer prices, according to Reuters.

Inflation, however, has already proved invulnerable to successive government packages of wage controls, budget cuts and interest rate increases in the last four years. Previously, two partial price freezes imposed by Mr. Mikulic seemed only to worsen inflationary pressures.

The price increases, meanwhile, have been hitting consumers hardest. Even before the latest round, food prices in the last year had soared 40 percent for margarine, for example, and 500 percent for onions. Clothing

Kenya Shifts

Its Stand on

**Missionaries** 

By Blaine Harden

deportation orders on Tuesday for

nine missionaries who had been

linked to a purported scheme by the Ku Klux Klan to overthrow the

The missionaries, eight Ameri-

cans and one Canadian, were told

on Nov. 18 that they had a week to

pack up and leave. They spent the

last week selling or giving away their belongings and were sched-

uled to fly out of Kenya on Tues-

morning to immigration headquar-

ters in Nairobi and told that they

were free to continue their mission-

ary work in Kenya. According to

three persons who attended the

meeting, the government gave no

explanation either for why the mis-

sionaries had been ordered to leave

or why they were allowed to stay.

The reversal of the expulsions,

which a senior American diplomat

said came after diplomatic com-

plaints from Washington, punctuates a curious affair that forced seven other American missionaries

to leave the country on Nov. 13 and

provoked scores of xenophobic

between the U.S. government and Kenya, long regarded as Washing-

ton's closest ally in sub-Saharan

The reported coup plot was

based on a letter written on stolen

stationary from a small church in

North Carolina. The letter, which

U.S. diplomats said was a forgery,

purported to be a fund-raising appeal to members of the Ku Klux

Klan. It detailed missionary partic-

ipation in what was said to be a

plan to topple the government of President Daniel arap Moi.

complaints about "evil foreigners"

Pretoria Ousts Photographer

The Associated Press

African authorities have ordered a

U.S. photographer on assignment

for National Geographic magazine to leave the country by the end of

the month, the government said. David Turnely, 32, who also is a

staff photographer for the Detroit

Free Press, sent "biased photo ma-

terial" overseas, the government

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said, without elaboration.

JOHANNESBURG - South

vision and radio.

Officials in Nairobi said the Ke-

The affair has soured relations

speeches from Kenyan officials.

But they were called Tuesday

Washington Past Service
NAIROBI — Kenya rescinded

Every day something seems to disappear That means the next day it will be back at even profits.

double the price."

Beleaguered political leaders and econo mists have come to the conclusion that the upward price spiral is deeply rooted in the

from the market," a Belgrade teacher said. increases at the expense of investments and

The market created in Communist counthe key incentives for keeping prices down. way Yugoslavia has organized its economy. Many companies enjoy monopoly status; Although the Communism of Yugoslavia reimports are restricted, and, because layoffs

"The problem is that market mechanisms

don't really operate," Mr. Crujo-Bruja said.
"Not a small measure of inflation is induced

by political decisions rather than economic

Every East European country that has

pursued the market-oriented economic

changes has had similar troubles. Poland, which began its program of change in 1981, has had double-digit inflation ever since and

expects price rises of up to 57 percent next

In Yugoslavia, the raging inflation has become an index of the increasing disorder

of a country divided into eight distinct and

and threatened to worsen.

The lessons emerging suggest that triple-digit price increases could become as prevalent a threat to the Communist-ruled world in the 1990s as they have been to South America in the 1980s.

mains distinctive, the lessons emerging sug-gest that triple-digit price increases could become as prevalent a threat to the Commu-than cut back staff. nist-ruled world in the 1990s as they have been to South America in the 1980s.

"The institutional setup does tend to be inflationary," said Milos Crnjo-Brnja, plan-ning minister for the republic of Serbia. "There are a number of very basic ingredients at work. Our problems are more com-plex than those of Western inflationary situ-

Beginning in the early 1960s, Yugoslavia was the first Communist country that sought to replace the central planning of the state-owned economy with a capitalist-style marketplace - a move now being tried by the Soviet Union, China and much of Eastern

Belgrade also pioneered in self-management, the system under which employees are supposed to control their own companies through workers' councils. That innovation has since spread to the Soviet Union, Poland,

Hungary and Bulgaria.

Although they freed the economy from

trying to control price movements is its own relative lack of influence. Even though the tries, meanwhile, tends to give producers the state supervises the economy, the self-man-freedom to set prices but leaves out some of agement and partial-market systems mean that state authorities have even less influence

on economic developments than do their counterparts in Western countries. This year, for example, Mr. Mikulic's government limited monetary expansion to 80 percent — well below the inflation rate and introduced tough measures designed to force cutbacks in real wages. But thousands of companies were able to avoid the money

squeeze by issuing promissory notes, a practice virtually uncontrolled by the govern-These "gray emissions," or the creation of money by nongovernmental authorities, led

in September to the eruption of Yugoslavia's most serious postwar financial scandal. Agromerc, a huge agro-industrial concern in Mr. Mikulic's home republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, was found to have issued up to \$950 million worth of notes with nothing to back them.

High-level political figures, including Hamdija Pozderac, who was the federal vice president before he resigned in September, have been charged with allowing or covering up the "illegal emissions," although investigators and economists have said the problem of such notes is widespread.

year. Hungary's inflation has risen to more than 30 percent, and China was recently Correcting the systematic problems is a forced to adopt strong new measures to halt an upward price spiral that had topped 10 percent for the first three quarters of the year slow, painstaking process. The government is counting on foreign creditors to provide leeway for stopgap measures.

In negotiations with the private banks and foreign governments that hold its \$20 billion foreign debt, Belgrade is seeking to reschedule payments. Such a move would allow it to often feuding republics and provinces.

Mr. Mikulic, who has seen inflation rise to change earnings it uses for debt payments 140 percent from 90 percent in his 18 months from 46 percent to 25 percent.

### Li Is Named manufacturers recently tripled prices for shortages, both changes also encouraged inflation. Workers' councils, it turned out, with a broad, long-term stabilization prohave a tendency to vote themselves many have a tendency to vote themselves many One of the government's chief problems in Minister by China Panel

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Past Service
BEJING — Vice Prime Minister Li Peng, 59, a Soviet-trained engineer, was named acting prime minister on Tuesday by the stand-ing committee of the Chinese legislature, following the resignation last month of Zhao Ziyang.

Mr. Zhao, after the Communist Party congress in October, became the party's general secretary, the highest position in China. The office of prime minister is considered the second most important. Although Mr. Zhao and Mr. Li

hold the two main leadership positions, control over China's general direction is believed to remain in the hands of Deng Xizoping, the senior leader, who retired from all but one of his official posts at the party congress.

Mr. Li is all but certain to be named prime minister on a perma-nent basis when the National People's Congress, the legislature, meets in March. According to the official Xinhua

news agency, Mr. Zhao formally recommended that Mr. Li succeed him. But Mr. Li apparently was not Mr. Zhao's first choice for the job. Instead, Mr. Li is seen as a compromise candidate acceptable to several groups, including traditionalist party elders.

In a speech made immediately after his appointment, Mr. Li de-clared that he would adhere to party principles and to "carrying out various reforms and opening to the outside world." He said he would work to maintain stability and unity and do his best to "accelerate the country's modernization drive."

He is regarded as a technocrat but some Chinese fear that he is "conservative" in his views and may slow down some of the country's most innovative economic re-

Mr. Li said Tuesday that economic development should be "further stabilized," an indication to some observers of Mr. Li's cautious approach to reform.

Many intellectuals and universiry students distrust him because they believe that his rise to power has been based more on his personal connections with senior leaders than on his abilities and achieve-

Mr. Li's father was a "revolutionary martyr" who was captured by the Nationalist Chinese in 1930 and executed when Mr. Li was only 3. The late Prime Minister Zhou Enlai and his wife, who were childess, became Mr. Li's foster parents and, some accounts say, raised him as if he were their own son.

Unlike the older leaders who fought in the war against the Japa-nese and Nationalist Chinese, Mr. Li has no battlefield experience. He made his way to the top through his connections, hard work and techni-

Mr. Li joined the Communist Party in 1945 at age 17. After studying for seven years in the Soviet Union, he held successive jobs in the power industry. But Westerners who have met him do not consider his Soviet training to be a major obstacle to a continuation, or even a strengthening, of China's

Western diplomats are divided in their view of Mr. Li's approach to economic reforms. He remains something of an enigma to many foreigners, despite his long bureaucratic career and numerous public

In a recent book, Kenneth Lieberthal and Michel Oksenberg. China scholars at the University of Michigan, describe Mr. Li as a cautious reformer, noting that he does not believe in the magic of

the marketplace." Many diplomats agree that his views are not fundamentally different from those of Mr. Zhao except when it comes to the scope and pace of reform. They describe Mr. Li as a "go slow" reformer.

Iranians Report Quake

The Associated Press NICOSIA — An earthquake that registered 5.5 on the Richter television companies — said that that registered 5.5 on the Richter plainclothes officers had cut televiscale shook Meshed province in northeastern Iran on Tuesday.

### WORLD BRIEFS

Thailand Copyright Bill Creates Crisis

BANGKOK (Renters) — A bill to protect private copyright interests

political sources said to in Thailand has created a government crisis, political sources said her Tuesday. The four parties in the government coalition were holding separate meetings aimed at averting a possible government collapse. The sources and foreign diplomats said Prime Minister Prem Tinsulan.

onda, a retired army general, might have to dissolve parliament or resin Wednesday if dissidents in his coalition prevent approval of a line reading of the bill. The bill has been offered under pressure from Wester governments, particularly the United States, to end the widespread practice in Thailand of manufacturing goods without regard to copyrish

"This is the biggest crisis in Prem's government since he was re-deets August last year," a source close to the discussions said.

### World AIDS Research Unit Proposed

WASHINGTON (WP) — Dr. Robert C. Gallo, the most promin AIDS researcher in the United States, has entered "serious, substant negotiations to leave the National Cancer Institute and establish international AIDS research center at a major university.

Dt. Gallo said that he wanted to establish "the world's forence.

institute of human virology" and that several leading scientists at the cancer institute, part of the National Institutes of Health, and at other institutions had expressed an interest in joining him.

Sources in the federal health community said Monday that, in addition

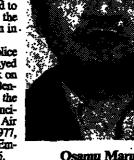
to Dr. Gallo and other leading U.S. researchers, a French virologist D Luc Montagnier of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, might have a role in the proposed enterprise. Dr. Gallo will meet with Dr. Montagnier to discuss options next week, according to sources. Until March, the two were locked in a feud over who would get credit for discovering the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome. On March 31 they signed an agreement that designated shared credit, and Dr. Gallo said that he and Dr. Montagnier speak on the telephone "every third day."

#### Tokyo Police Arrest Terrorist Leader

TOKYO (NYT) — After a long manhunt, the Japanese police have arrested a leader of the Red Anny, a terrorist group responsible for the 1972 killings of 24 persons at Israel's Lod Airport near Tel Aviv.

The police said Tuesday that they arrested Osamu Maruoka, 37, on Saturday, as he entered Japan from Hong Kong. He is believed to be the second in command of the group, which emerged in Japan in ... the late 1960s.

Some reports said that the police suspect that Mr. Maruoka played an important role in the attack on the Israeli airport, now called Ben-Gurion Amport. Since 1972, the group has committed other inci-dents, including two Japan Air Lines hijackings in 1973 and 1977, and an attack on the Japanese Embassy in Kuala Lampur in 1975.



#### Karpov Wins 16th World Chess Game

SEVILLE, Spain (Reuters) - Garri Kasparov, the reigning world chess champion, resigned the 16th game of his title defense on Tuesday-without resuming play, putting the challenger, Anatoli Karpov, back in-contention to regain the title he held from 1975 to 1985. Mr. Kasparov scaled his 41st move on Monday but later decided his

pawn deficit and passive position did not warrant continuing. After 16 of the 24 scheduled games, the match is tied at 8-8, Kasparov has the advantage of retaining the title in the event of a 12-12-

#### Italy Braces for General Strike

ROME (AFP) - Italy was facing its first general strike in seven year Wednesday as the country's three largest trade unions protested government economic policy.

Factory work was to halt and trains and planes were to stop operating for four bours Wednesday, beginning at 9 A.M. Bank employees and and = :c servants were to stay away from work all day, and there were to be no ::: newspapers. Hospitals planned to carry out emergency operations only. The unions also scheduled demonstrations nationwide.

The strike is meant to protest growing unemployment and the moposed 1988 national budget, as well as to show support for souther industrial development and increased pensions.

#### Charles Urges Cleanup of North Sea

Ministerial Conference on the Protection of the North Sea on Tuesday byurging European ministers to clean up what he called "a rubbish dump"-The prince spoke in the Queen Elizabeth II Conference Center outside, six members of the Greenpeace environmental group wearing gumasks and protective suits handcuffed themselves to eight barrels in they said contained toxic chemical waste dumped into the North Sea. The

barrels had the names of the nations attending the two-day conference :: -The police arrested the protesters, and firemen took away the bance. saying later that the liquid in the containers was harmless. Environment ministers from Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, the Nelberg. lands, France and West Germany are attending.

#### For the Record

NBC News will broadcast an interview with Mikhail S. Gosbachev, the Soviet leader, in the United States on Monday evening.

(W!)

The Zimbabwe police have detained six whites, including a Briton and a Canadian, on suspicion of spying on the outlawed African National Congress for South Africa, attorneys said Tuesday.

#### TRAVEL UPDATE

Work on an ocean liner with the largest passenger capacity, 2600 people, has been completed and the simp will begin sailing between Florida and the Virgin Islands on Jan. 16, officials said. The Sovereign of the Sea was constructed in France for the American cruise market. (UPI): Heavy snow fell in northern Spain on Tuesday for the first time this year, cutting off villages and mountain passes, the police said. (Renerl) Delta Air Lines has received approval from South Korea for service from Atlanta to Seoul, according to company officials in Atlanta Delix plans three round-trip flights a week, beginning Dec. 15. (Reset)

#### Correction

A headline in some editions Tuesday misstated the extent of Towns Financial Corp.'s holding in Pan Am Corp. The Towers group owns less: than 0.1 percent of Pan Am's stock.

### Smoking Ban Josef Begun, Soviet Activist, Gets Widened on Visa but Delays Over Son's Status By Celestine Bohlen

EC farm ministers in Brussels during a break Tuesday in of Italy, Marc Fischbach of Luxembourg, Ignaz Kiechle talks on spending cuts. From left, Filippo Mario Pandolfi of West Germany and François Guillaume of France.

EC Ministers Split in Talks on Farm Spending

six-month rotating EC presidency, had given the farm ministers until Wednesday to agree

on cuts in the farm budget. The ministers

If they fail to reach agreement by Wednes-

day, Mr. Ellemann-Jensen said, the matter

will be submitted to the foreign ministers on

Sunday at a special meeting in Brussels.

The agriculture talks focused on a proposal by the EC Executive Commission for "budget

stabilizers," mechanisms that would auto-

matically trigger spending cuts in individual

farm sectors when outlays reach a set level.

The ministers met until 7 A.M on Tuesday

began meeting on Monday.

nyan government itself had or-dered local newspapers to give ban-ner headlines to the plot, which U.S. diplomats quickly labeled as Late last week, after it became U.K. Subway apparent to Kenyan officials that the plot was a boax, government LONDON - The London Un-

The Associated Press

eign and agriculture ministers remained di-

vided Tuesday on how to curb EC farm

spending and put the trade bloc on a sound financial footing.

EC diplomats predicted that a solution

might not be found in time for the EC summit

meeting in Copenhagen scheduled for Dec. 4-

"I am very worried," Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen of Denmark said, add-

He said his government, which holds the

ing, "Time is running out for us."

BRUSSELS - European Community for-

stopped. Without any explanation, derground extended a smoking ban all coverage of the matter disap-Tuesday to all parts of the subway peared from local newspapers, telenetwork, citing evidence that a cigarette may have caused the fire that "It would seem the government killed 30 persons last week, has dug itself into a hole and can't Also Tuesday, a lawyer for relaget out," a Western diplomat said. tives of three of the victims said their family would sue the Under-

"After having jumped up and their family would s down, they don't know what to ground's operators. After his statement, a coroner's The nine missionaries who were inquest into the deaths was adgiven a reprieve Tuesday work in iourned to await the outcome of a western Kenya, where they run a public inquiry into the fire at King's Cross, London's busiest clinic for children from the Pokot

tribe and operate well-digging Underground station. Sir Keith Bright, chairman of London Regional Transport, said a total ban on smoking was put in force Tuesday at all 273 Underground stations.

Smoking had been banned on trains and subterranean platforms since January 1985 after a fire at Oxford Circus station. The rule now covers ticket halls and surface platforms as well.

Investigators have said the fire Wednesday at King's Cross started about two-thirds of the way up a wooden escalator. Published reports have suggested that a discardd cigarette slipped through a gap

in the escalator's slatted steps, pos-sibly igniting grease and debris. The British Transport Police. who are heading an investigation into the fire, were expected to announce preliminary findings Monday, but the announcement was postponed pending the public in-

quiry by the government. Judge Desmond Fennell, who was appointed to head the public inquiry, said preliminary hearings would begin next week,

Washington Past Service MOSCOW — Josef Begun, a

leading Jewish activist and former political prisoner, received a visa Tuesday to emigrate to Israel, but he said he would not use it until his 23-year-old son, Boris, was allowed to leave the Soviet Union as a Sovi- "Secrets' Discussed

et citizen. Without my son, I will not go, said Mr. Begun, 54, a former He-brew teacher who was released from prison in February. He and his wife, Inna, were told in September that their application to emigrate had been approved. Their visas expire Dec. 8

Mr. Begun said his son's visa was also ready but was withheld when he insisted on keeping his Soviet citizenship. Unlike other citizens leaving the country, Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel are required to renounce their citizenship.

"Boris requested an external passport like any other citizen leav-ing the country," Mr. Begun said. Stripping emigrants to Israel of their passports constitutes "clear discrimination" with no basis in law, he said.

After receiving verbal permission to emigrate, Mr. and Mrs. Begun said they would not pick up their visas until obstacles to the emigration of Boris and his family had been cleared

The initial problem was objections raised by Boris's parents-in-law, who had the right to block their emigration on the basis of On Monday, that right, known

among would-be emigrants as the

"poor relative" clause, was waived by the authorities. Earlier this autumn the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia ac- onstrators who protested near the a fair election. cused Mr. Begun of stalling his de- visa office Tuesday, and harassed

parture on the advice of Israeli in-telligence. Western journalists, protesters and reporters said, The Associated Press reported from Moscow. telligence.
The newspaper said an Israeli

who was in Moscow for the city's book fair in September told Mr. a Jewish family be allowed to emi-Begun he would be of more use to grate were arrested, said one of the the cause of Jewish rights if he

Felicity Barringer of The New York Times reported from Moscow: About 100 Soviet Jews, united by their inability to emigrate, crowded into a two-room apartment Monday in Moscow to discuss state secrets: the secrets that keep them from leaving the Soviet Union, the secret process by which holders of secrets are identified and the reason the secrets are secret.

The gathering, the culmination of months of research by would-be emigrants from the ranks of scien-tific and technological professions, was an attempt to collate bitter individual experiences, an attempt by people whose professional lives were once permeated with logic to explain a fate they find irrational.

State secrets have been a skeleton in a closet," Tatiana Ziman, one of the organizers, said later.
"We want to break the spell that hangs over this word 'secret.' Security considerations have

been cited in the cases of the vast majority of Soviet Jews who have been denied exit visas this year. It is not known how many Soviet Jews have been told they are security risks by the visa authorities, who

almost never provide written verifi-cation of what they say. Confer-

ence organizers put the number at ■ Protesters Beaten The authorities beat Jewish demEight protesters demanding that

and resumed negotiations at 3 P.M. Before

the talks resumed, Agriculture Minister Laur-

its Toernaes of Denmark reported to the

foreign ministers, meeting separately at the

EC headquarters, on the agriculture talks.

solutions in any part of the package," Mr.

Britain opposes any increase in the EC's

However, West Germany and France on-

pose measures that would undermine farm incomes.

budget if farm spending, which amounts to about 70 percent of all its budgetary outlays,

Ellemann-Jensen said.

is not brought under control.

"The first day of the talks has not led to

eight. Vladimir Meshkov. He said he and three others were fined, and the other four were given prison

Officials from NBC, ABC and Cable News Network - all U.S. sion camera cables.

# In Korea, Fear of Tainted Election Grows

other dubious campaign tactics. Concern about a fair election has prompted both South Korean and the Philippines during the cam-paign between Corazon C. Aquino

d Ferdinand E. Marcos. The two main opposition contenders, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, already have made clear that they will charge fraud if the government party candidate. Roh Tae Woo, is declared the winner, Both Kims insist that Mr. Roh could finish no higher than third in

They and their aides accuse the

By Clyde Haberman ruling camp of an extensive campaign to buy votes and to fill rallies secured by the for excuses in case they are defeat have been spreading money around with hired hands, tapping a war ed, to deflect future criticism that as well. But they have less to spend say they are worried that the demochest that they put at more than
they lost mainly because they split and they complain that the govern
tratic progress in their country \$1.2 billion. That figure is disthe anti-government vote. Taking ment has intimidated potential docratic progress in their country \$1.2 billion. That figure is distible anti-government vote. Taking ment could be endangered if next missed by officials of the ruling their turn on the offensive, these nors. month's presidential election appears tainted by vote-buying and inflated, although they do not provide alternative numbers.

The Kims also maintain that opposition candidate. they are the victims of unfair coverforeign groups to form observer age by the government-controlled teams, most of them sympathetic to television networks, which invarithe opposition. It is reminiscent of ably give top billing and longer air the monitoring that took place in time to Mr. Roh. In several instances over the last few weeks, videotapes were clearly edited to flatter him and to make the Kims

Opposition leaders, including re-ligious figures and students, have held railies to demand that the government of President Chun Doo Hwan resign because, supposedly, it is incapable of supervising a fair election. In its place, they demand a "neutral cabinet."

How much money is being poured into the campaign is not clear. But there is no question that by Election Day, Dec. 16, each party will have spent far more than its legal limit of \$17.4 million. That is especially true for the Democratic Justice Party, which has much greater access to wealthy contribu-

At some of Mr. Roh's railies, people have said they were paid the equivalent of nearly \$40 to attend

Among the specific concerns ars, citing their failure to keep a how the army will vote with a forpledge to join forces behind a single mer general, Mr. Roh, in the rac-Campaigning in the country's southwest on Monday, Mr. Roh asserted that the election would not be manipulated.

In past elections — mostly for the National Assembly — the opposition charged that military out manders had coerced soldiers to manders had coerced soldiers to vote for government candidate, going so far as to look at the ballots. There are more than 600,000 persons in the aimed

> But many experts, including pa tential monitors, say they are more concerned about unfair spending and television coverage than they are about systematic ballor-bo tealing and stuffing, as occurred in dippines. "It is going to be the Phi very difficult to pull off sometime on a massive scale," a Western dip

forces.

Ruling party chilis

N1

In Iran Affair

By Walter Pincus

. Vashington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Despite

new evidence presented in their fi-

nal report of questionable CIA and

FBI involvement in the Iran-contra

affair, the congressional panels in-

vestigating the scandal decided not

to make a major issue of the activi-ues and declined to subject senior

officials of either agency to detailed

tively planned to call as public wit-

nesses the director of the Central

nesses the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William H. Webster, who headed the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the Iran-contra affair, and the deputy CIA director, Robert M. Gates, the No. 2 man during most of 1986

under the former director, William

Mr. Webster was not even asked to give a deposition by the commit-

tees, according to committee offi-cials, although he and his agents

played a key role last year in the

initial investigation of the secret Iran arms sales and were linked to

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L.

North, when he was a White House

aide, in other earlier activities in-

volving U.S. military support for the Nicaragnan rebels at a time

when such support was barred by

Congress.
Mr. Gates was questioned under

oath for only two hours by the

committee staff and "trumpeted

his lack of knowledge" of the Iran-

contra affair, according to one

committee investigator who was

before the Senate Select Committee

on Intelligence during its prelimi-

nary inquiry in December into the

scandal and testified before the

Tower review board, appointed by President Ronald Reagan, early

One source of pressure for spe-

cial treatment for the two agencies

and their bosses came from Senate

and House intelligence committee

members, particularly the chairman of the Senate panel, David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma.

Mr. Boren wanted any detailed in-

quiry to be made by the intelligence

panels, according to Iran-contra

Mr. Boren openly argued against

calling Mr. Gates in public and

later raised questions about the ap-

proach taken by committee lawyers

in Mr. Gates's private deposition.

according to committee sources

Gates had already been questioned

at length about his role in the Iran-

tees' report discusses suspected Na

tional Security Council staff inter-

The report also has a chapter

describing privately funded covert operations, including one in 1985 and 1986 to ransom U.S. hostages

using personnel from the Drug En

forcement Administration, under

Colonel North's direction, and fi-

nanced in part by money from a Texas businessman, H. Ross Perot.

operation, according to committee officials. The Iran-contra report

said these efforts might have violat-

Evidence available to the com-

mittees showed that Mr. Webster

was also aware of an operation in mid-1985 involving both the FBI and the CIA that used \$100,000

from Mr. Perot in another unsuccessful plan to pay ransom for a

Mr. Webster's only meeting with Iran-contra committee staff oc-

curred in an interview arranged pri-

marily to get assurances that the FBI would continue to supply information even though Mr. Webster was moving to the CIA.

Mr. Webster appeared twice be-

ed U.S. laws.

U.S. hostage.

Mr. Webster was aware of the

Mr. Boren has said that Mr.

A special chapter in the commit-

committee members.

resent. Mr. Gates also appeared

J. Casey. But neither appeared.

Committee leaders had tenta-

questioning.

he discussions said.

h Unit Propose on C. Gallo, the most poor its centered "serious phase and entered marious phase amount institute and entered a major university.

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accurate leading scients at a serious of Health, and at a joining him.

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institutes of Health, and a description in joining him and a description in joining him and a description in the said Monday that in additional and parties in Paris, might have a many at with Dr. Montagnier to description in the said for discovering the was a description. On March 11 they are intended, and Dr. Gallo said the phone "every third day."

Terrorist Leads



Osamu Marnola World Chess Gam iarri Kasparov, the reigning to

tame of his title defense on line challenger, Anatoli Karpov, latd from 1975 to 1985. se on Monday but later decition ed not warrant continuing ames, the match is ned at \$4.) ming the title in the event of all

#### neral Strike

a its first general strike in seen w arues: trade unions protested per

and and planes were to stop open ig = 4 ≥ M. Bank employees me and all day, and there were were color and supplied a demonstration Managa Albertale.

growing unemployment and the second as to show surport for the ventions in criminal prosecutions, including incidents involving Colonel North and FBI officials, but

inchien of the North Seaton Tonte top and he called "ambudde en Element II Conferme la COLUMN TO CONTRACT PROPERTY allow transples to aghi bandi Waste dumped into the North Sel the litter ding the modes on the and farmer had man teles continues was beening former Belgin he s and allemains

terrolem with Mining S Gorbatel med se whites making a Bring the the couldness street be

tacis with the bureau continued to appear well after Mr. Webster was confirmed by the Senate and took The majority report disclosed that CIA officials were far more knowledgeable about the Iran arms sales than previously revealed. Newly disclosed documents described in the report show that some agency operatives heard as early as spring 1986 that a diver-

ary 1986 and recorded in his notes that the arms sales "could be used for 'Ollie's boys in Central Ameri-Mr. Allen also noted that the arms sales "can fund contras," the report said. In his deposition to the committees, Mr. Allen said he did not include that information in his memorandum to Mr. Casey and others because he "did not consider it important or even relevant to my particular mission." the report

Manucher Ghorbanifar.

### **AMERICAN TOPICS**



NOVEMBER RITE - President Ronald Reagan admires a 55-pound turkey flapping its wings during the annual turkey presentation at the White House. The bird, raised in Virginia, was donated by Gordon Wahs, president of the National Turkey Federation.

History Texts Called Big, Bland, Skewed

Public school textbooks in American history have been criticized for being bland. A new report by the Educational Excellence Network, a private group, repeats that charge and adds that the books are just too big and heavy as well, and that they strain too hard to cover racial minorities and women. The report was based on reviews by a panel of 12 historians, authors, editors and journalists of texts

for pupils aged 10 to 16.

The reviewers all stressed the sheer size of the books, daunting. fearsome and intimidating, even to the child or teen-ager drawn to reading," the report says.

"No one will ever curl up, cuddle up with one of these behemoths,' concluded Professor Robert Nisbet with some exasperation. Perhaps the schools inperanon. Pernaps the schools insist upon such weight as a means of discouraging pupils from evertaking a book home to read, and thus risking loss."

The books, "to be television-competitive," use so many "photographs, diagrams, charts, boxes, subunits, study exercises.

is reduced to "a bloodless subset of a workbook." indeed, "great strides have been made to make textbooks attractive to kids. But this is the attractiveness associated with cereal boxes."

"Christopher Columbus has not left the scene," but "in some cases the textbooks' effort to focus on women, blacks, Indians and other groups is superficial, forced, and occasionally ridicu-

Short Takes

Employees at the Showboat casino in Atlantic City summoned the New Jersey State Police when two men tried to buy \$8,210 worth of chips with a bag full of \$1 bills. The men said they were involved in a vending machine business, but a quick check showed they were employees of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority responsible for collecting the \$1.25 fares from fare boxes and ticket offices. They were arrested and charged with possessing stolen property.

Robert H. Bork's hopes of skills applications" that the ter have not been totally dashed.

Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, who is running for the Republican presidential nomination, said in a speech to the lawyers' division of the Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies, a conservative and libertarian advocacy group, that if he is elected he would have "no hesitation" in resubmitting Judge Bork's name. This

brought prolonged applause.

Mr. Potato Head has kicked the smoking habit. For the past 35 years the molded plastic toy has come with a set of removable eyes, ears, nose, lips, teeth, hat, arms, shoes, eyeglasses and pipe. This year the manufacturer, Hasbro Inc., has dropped the pipe. Harmon J. Eyre, president of the American Cancer Society, said ne welcomed the decision.

Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, an outspoken conservative, says he might be interest-ed in the Republican nomination for vice president: "If there could be a vice presidency where you just don't run around cutting ribbons but stay here and do the job of presiding over the Senate, I'd consider it."

### Few Feel Called to Return 'Miracle' Money

By Isabel Wilkerson

Yen York Times Service COLUMBUS. Ohio - At 9:30 A.M. on Oct. 28, a miracle happened here. It was the kind of thing people pray for or dream of but figure will never happen to them in a million years.

That morning, traffic was normal on Interstate 71 when the back door of an armored truck suddenly flew open and bags of money

Cars behind the truck hit the bags, splitting them open, and hundreds of thousands of dollars rained over the highway for more than a mile

When motorists realized that it was not maple leaves but \$100 bills blowing about, they braked in the middle of the highway to clean up.

People on nearby ramps jumped over guardrails to get to the money. The word went out on citizens band radios. People came from across town. They stuffed \$20, \$50 and \$100 bills in coat pockets, pants pockets and purses, and carred whole bundles to their cars, smiling

and praising their good fortune. Now, the authorities trying to track down the money are having considerably less success persuad-

ing those people to come forward.

A million dollars blew over Interstate 71 that day. The officials have pleaded with people to return the money willingly, and the armored truck company has offered a 10-percent reward. So far, only about \$100,000 has come in.

The officials say they will prosecute any thieving motorist they can find. However, if public reaction is any indication, the armored car company may never see the remaining \$900,000. Some people have already called the local newspaper to vow not to give the money back. One man said he was set for life and leaving town.

The Metropolitan Armored Car Co. has declined to say if the bills were marked, but officials hope to identify suspects from photographs taken by a passerby. They show people stooping over money that sits thick as a yard-full of leaves.

One shows a woman kneeling on the freeway. "She's either praying or she's scooping up a lot of money," a police detective said. The incident has taught many in

Columbus that, when temptation lights on your windshield, anyone can weaken, even people in this pillar of Midwestern integrity. "May they have many sleepless nights," said Mayor Dana G. Rine-

hart of Columbus. He suggests that most of the thieves were motorists from Cleveland. There were no accidents at the spill site, but traffic backed up for miles as gleeful motorists helped

When the police arrived, 200 people were swarming about, mak-

carry. Hundreds more tried to get to the eash before being numed back by the police. The tardy re- I thought, it was four zeros." sentfully accused officers of taking

a few bills themselves. he heard the screeching of brakes. postmarked Cleveland with no re-He jumped out of his Ohio Bell turn address or explanation. truck and scooped up wads of \$100

to turn it in.

"It took me two hours to get a hold of myself." he said. "I was the offenders, said Michael Miller, kind of alraid to count it. There the Franklin County prosecutor. was a lot of loose stuff, I figured I

and saw they were groups of said. \$10,000, Instead of three zeros like

a few bills themselves.

Melvin Kiser, a telephone repairman, picked up more than \$57,000 have come clean, too. One person not live or breathe and, therefore, that morning. He was heading to mailed \$3,000 in cash to the ar- does not care," he said. his first job of the day when "the mored car company a week later. highway started to cloud up," and The cash came in six envelopes out on the miracle of Interstate 70 turn address or explanation.

Many people have told Mr. Kiser money. Others figure he must have Mr. Kiser kept the cash for a shaved off at least a couple of hunwhile and then persuaded himself dred. That is what they would have For days, search parties converged

"Probably two-thirds of the juhad about \$7,000, and then I rors would think the defendant

ing off with whatever they could looked at some of the money bands should have kept the money," he

Most of the cash, which reportedly was insured, came from local He was among the first to turn banks, so "the owner is looked

That is why people who missed

are kicking themselves. You'd have thought some of it would have blown this way," said John Turner. bills. He piled them in his truck and that he was crazy to return the a used-car salesman whose lot over-thought, "There's my new tractor." money. Others figure he must have looks the spill site. Others say it is never too late.

on the grassy slope there, hoping to find a few stray bills. The vigil has waned, but every now and then a few lone ligures can be seen perusing the grounds, hoping that may be they, too, will get lucky.

### **UN Opens Its War Crimes Archives**

By Ralph Blumenthal

New York Time: Service NEW YORK — The war crimes archives of the United Nations have been fully opened to a member nation for the first time as U.S. Justice Department historians began poring over files containing allegations against him. Mr. Waldbeim poring over files containing heim served with a German army unit in the Balkans that deported Jews to concentration camps and

"It is a major development," said Neal Sher, director of the Justice goslav guerrillas. He has denied Department's Office of Special In- complicity in any atrocities. vestigations. The office had been The new access is part of a trying to gain free access to the change in UN rules approved sevilles, kept in New York City, since eral weeks ago that also would at least 1983. Until Monday, the open the files to the scrutiny of office had to ask by name for any individual file it wanted.

We are very hopeful that what we will find in those files will aid in actual prosecutions and identify new cases in the United States, Mr. Sher said. "They might also identify people who should be kept

Access to the records had become a matter of dispute since the disclosure last year that former Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim now the president of Austria, was listed in a closed file that contained conducted operations against Yu-

nongovernment researchers, apparently including journalists, accredited by member nations.

Applications just now have been prepared, however, and it appears that it will be weeks before any will be approved. The United States mine in southern Hungary. The Mission said that applications from U.S. citizens would have to be sent ries, Hungarian radio reported.

to the office of the historian in the Bureau of Public Affairs of the State Department in Washington. Virtually all of the hundreds of cartons of files have been put on microfilm. Those that have not may be examined in the original. Peter Black, a sopervisory historian of the special investigations unit.

frames, or pages, on each roll.

In all, he said, there were \$,000 to 9,000 files containing about 40,000 names. He said the review should

said that the files were on 29 rolls of

microfilm with 1,500 to 2,000

Fatal Hungary Mine Cave-In The Associated Press

BUDAPEST - Three Polish miners were trapped Tuesday when a wall caved in at the Mecsek coal mine in southern Hungary. They were rescued, but one died of inju-

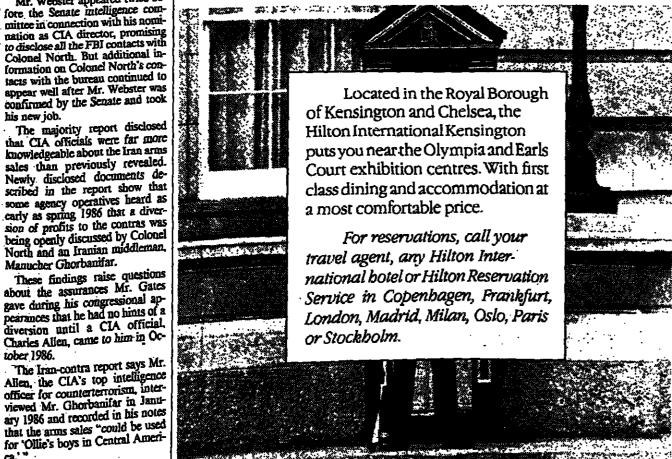


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### A REGAL SETTING WITHOUT A ROYAL PRICE



HILTON INTERNATIONAL KENSINGTON

# REFINEMENT IS A QUESTION OF STYLE.

Pleasure quickens the senses. As everyone who appreciates the finer things in life is well aware. Hence your true man of taste seeks not so much the fleeting pleasure of the moment as serenity and calm composure. Concentration on the essentials. after all, is the hallmark of the connoisseur. Observe if you will the devotée of a distinguished Dannemann cigar or fine Dannemann cigarillo as he scents its aroma, then ceremoniously strikes a match and savours that first satisfying draw. His every gesture spells poise, polish and discernment. Which explains why the man of taste is so admired for his lifestyle. And why we, for our part, have him in mind when making our choice Dannemann cigars and cigarillos. It's simply our style.



Dannemann cigars and cigarillos are stocked by leading tobacconists.



nd,

# Herald Tribune.

### Letting the Markets Rule

Now that President Reagan and the congressional leaders have agreed to reduce the budget deficit, what comes next? There is an uneasy pause as they wait for a reaction. The stock market rose a little on Monday, but the dollar's exchange rates fell again. The unproductive struggle over the budget for the past month has demonstrated chiefly that the U.S. government is unable to find either the will or the inspiration to make more than the most minor changes in its budget policy. When you hear that the deficit is to be cut

\$30 billion this fiscal year, you need to ask: Cut from what level? The answer is that these. cuts are calculated from the deficits that would otherwise occur, and those deficits are rising. The \$30 billion cut this year, if it actually happens, will do little more than to hold the deficit to the same range as last year, when it was \$148 billion. The \$46 billion cut

proposed for 1989 would be similar. The message to the financial markets is that Mr. Reagan is leaving the present deficit to his successor, and that Congress is not strong enough to impose any alternative of its own. There was great progress in delicit reduction last year, much of it unexpected, but the present compromise warns the world not to expect much more until the next president has taken office and begun

But things might not work out so smoothly. The financial position of the United States is now extremely unstable, and the odds do not favor those politicians who are counting on positive thinking to get the economy through the next 14 months to the next inauguration. The United States is consuming far more than it produces and is investing more than it saves. If it cannot begin to adjust and to balance its accounts by calculated policy, it runs a high risk that the markets will force it to adjust in their usual blind and brutal fashion. The stock market crash last month was the beginning of that adjustment process.

A recession next year is not a certainty. But the chances of it are greatly increased by the inability of the government to react quickly and surely to events like the crash. This adjustment, as it proceeds, will tend to push consumer spending down and interest rates up. It is impossible to forecast how fast this change will take place or who will get hurt. But it is apparently going to go forward in the absence of fiscal policy. Immobilized by the prospect of next year's elections, the people who make budget policy in Washington are letting the economy take its own course. The direction in which

it is turning is not reassuring. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

### **Trouble Made in Cuba**

It is not hard to understand why Cubans held prisoner by U.S. immigration officials would run amok at sudden news they are to be deported. Reasonably or not, many believed they would remain in the United States, whatever their problems with the immigration and criminal justice systems. In fact, however, the United States owes nothing to those who committed serious crimes. In offering the rioters a moratorium on deportations, Attorney General Edwin Meese rightly recognizes the need for a fair

case-by-case review, no more and no less. It speaks volumes about Fidel Castro's tropical Utopia that the Cuban prisoners riot at the first rumor they might have to return. A revived agreement between Washington and Havana declares that Cuba now

would accept 2,700 judged excludable. This is the second pass at resolving a problem of Mr. Castro's making one revealing a mean turn of mind. In 1980, during the exodus of 120,000 Cubans from Mariel, he opened jails and mental hospitals, to foist Cuba's least desirable citizens on the United States. Two years ago Cuba agreed to take back "excludables," those whose prior re-

cord made them ineligible to settle in the United States. Additionally, the United States said it would admit 3,000 political prisoners and up to 20,000 immigrants a year. But the deal was blown away by Mr. Castro's anger at the May 1985 inauguration of Radio Marti, a Voice of America service that since has shown its worth.

Mr. Castro reinstated that agreement last week, but without any mention of Radio Marti. The pact recognizes, properly, that the "excludables" are a Cuban responsibility. It also recognizes the human rights value of providing asylum for Cuban political offenders and reuniting divided families. Agreement on these issues removes the biggest bar to less hostile U.S.-Cuban relations.

For U.S. officials, the violent objection of the Cuban prisoners raises an issue of instituting the agreement. Those who committed serious felonies in Cuba deserve deportation, as do those who did so in the United States. Those whose crimes in either place were minor may not. Mr. Meese deserves support for sticking to that principle, without yielding more to rampaging prisoners.
— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Carter Gets It Wrong

unhappy new place over the weekend by resume aid to the heretofore proscribed Jimmy Carter. The former president met plenty of frustration at the hands of Congress in making his foreign policy. Yet he now states a position that broadly justifies congressional intervention in a diplomatic promise only grief to presidents.

"Had the president and secretary of state take the actions he did," Mr. Carter said. Translation: Mr. Wright perhaps behaved questionably, but the president made him do it. Can you imagine any Congress that could not find enough fault in something a president did to justify the act of its choice?

But the Carter contribution to the unending and unendable argument over the powers of the president and Congress was not the most interesting aspect of his remarks. Jimmy Carter is not your ordinary critic of Nicaragua policy. He is a former president and the one on whose watch the Sandinists took power. His dream was to see Nicaragua make a peaceful transit from dictatorship to democracy, a former aide, Robert gan is "the major obstruction of peace"? Pastor, writes: his nightmare was the San-

The argument over Speaker Jim Wright's dinist military victory that arrived. As he role in the Nicaraguan talks was taken to an left the White House, he felt compelled to military regime in El Salvador, victim of a Sandinist-sponsored attack that he had desperately hoped would not come. At that pre-Reagan moment, by a finding

that Mr. Carter could not have found it easy negotiation, and justifies it on terms that to make, the Sandinists were the spoilers. But now Mr. Reagan is "the major obstruction of peace" -- he is hanging too tough been carrying on their duties to try to en- with the contras. But let us all confess a hance the peace in Central America rather little here. We have thought and said that than being the major obstruction of peace, support of the contras was the wrong policy then I don't think the speaker would have to from the start. But it takes a willful blindness not to grant that the contras, besides the bad they did, contributed to the pres-sure that led Managua to sign the peace plan. The contras appear to be a wasting military asset, to Mr. Reagan's anxiety and regret. That leaves as the (relatively narrow) policy question how best to phase the con-

tras into a political role as aid runs down. Mr. Carter had his own experience in trying to steer armed Nicaraguans toward democracy. He should know the perils of the process better than most. When he left office, the sky was darkening in Central America. Now, after a very long night, it may be lightening. For that, Ronald Rea-- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

#### Reagan Can Still Be Firm

As his meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev approaches, President Reagan no longer bears the aura of invincibility of his first years in office. But Mr. Gorbachev, too, has been worn down by the struggle to stay in power and push his program through. Both leaders need a resounding foreign policy success, but both must be careful not to make mistakes at the last minute under the pressure to produce results. The consistency and the decisiveness which Mr. Reagan has shown so far indicate that he will maintain the firmness and sense of proportion which can be the only guarantee of success. - Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Scapegoats in Kenya

Student unrest is nothing new in Kenya, but the worrying aspect of last week's riots in Nairobi, sparked off by the arrest of seven student leaders, was the brutality with which the police responded. Students were clubbed and teargassed by police and paramilitary guards as a prelude to the indefinite closure

of the university. The arrested leaders are being held without charge, although their crime is believed to amount to no more than suggesting that the university should dis-tance itself from the president.

Among those attacked during the student riots were four foreign correspondents, including a correspondent from the BBC whose spine was damaged. Since the police appear to have known that those involved were journalists, it must be assumed that these attacks — although unplanned — roflect the suspicion of the Western media which has recently become a recurrent theme of the government. Coincidentally, 16 American missionaries have been expelled from Kenya, nine of them in connection with patently false allegations about a Ku Klux Klan plot to destabilize the country.

These events lead to two conclusions. The first is that President Moi is adopting an increasingly repressive attitude toward those who voice criticism of his one-party government. The second is that he has become far too sensitive to the idea that "foreigners" are trying to destabilize Kenya.

- The Times (London).

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### **OPINION**

### Challenge the Soviets With a U.S. Strategy For Accommodation

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

WASHINGTON — The approaching visit by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to sign an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear weapons comes at a perplexing, even dangerous, time for the Reagan administration.

Many leading Republicans are denouncing the agreement, even as the currently left-of-center Democratic

mainstream is not only hailing it but urging economic aid for Moscow.

That the president's own party is rebelling was vividly demonstrated at the Houston debate between the Republican presidential candidates. All but one denounced the treaty as risky, unverifiable and damaging to U.S. re-lations with Europe. The support par-adoxically offered by Democratic candidates can be only a mixed blessing for Mr. Reagan. For that support is dominated by a passion to cultivate Mr. Gorbachev's good will through unilateral American concessions not only offers of economic aid but also pledges to scrap the MX missile, abandon the Strategic Defense Initia-tive and cut the defense budget.

The administration seems to have become preoccupied with nuclear arms control, abandoning its earlier advocacy of a policy that would compel the Soviet Union to stop its regional adventurism and become more respectful of human rights.
The president should take time to

fashion a thoughtful and strategic approach to the Gorbachev visit. Hailing the useful but limited INF accord as a "historic breakthrough" or letting the summit meeting degen-erate into a festival of feigned friend-

ship risks playing into Soviet hands. For Moscow, the ideal summit meeting would be one at which attention is focused on arms control; at which an agreement of middling im-portance is hailed as usbering in a new era in U.S.-Soviet relations; at which painful issues such as Alghanistan are largely ignored. After such a meeting, Mr. Gorbachev could appeal to the American people for an end to technological-military competition (which is imposing major strains on the Soviet economy) and for Soviet access to American know-how and capital.

It is a safe bet that the mass media. and perhaps some in Congress, will stand on their heads to facilitate Mr. Gorbachev's public relations.

So it is important for the president to try to replicate the success of his first meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva and to avoid the setback he suffered during their meeting in Reyk-javik. In Geneva, Mr. Reagan set the tone and made it clear that a genuine improvement in the relationship required progress on a broad front.

In Reykjavík, the president and his secretary of state fell into a Soviet trap, agreeing to negotiate on the spot (without the secretary of defense present) some highly specific Soviet pro-posals focused exclusively on nuclear weaponry. The result was a widespread perception that the United States had been outmanervered.

Seizing the initiative at the Washington summit meeting should not mean that the president would have to engage only in a general discussion. Rather, he should pre-empt Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to portray the



INF agreement as a basic turning point in the relationship by placing on the table several negotiating proposals for the following year.

Elements of such a strategy of genuine accommodation, in addition to a strong reaffirmation of the U.S. con-cern for human rights, might include: 1. The framework for a strategic arms agreement and a general formula

for a compromise on strategic de-

fenses, permitting development and testing in return for a longer extension of the anti-ballistic missile treaty. 2. A proposal for a major reduction in conventional offensive weapons stationed in Central Europe, thus pre-empting the likely Soviet proposal to eliminate nuclear battle-

field weapons from Europe. 3. A concrete plan for the neutral-ization of Afghanistan upon the immediate pullout of Soviet troops, and for the stationing transitionally of an international peacekeeping force in several key cities of that country.

Soviet willingness to negotiate in 1988 on the basis of such an explicit agenda might produce agreements any administration the American that could then be followed by a people elect." No doubt Mosonwin significant expansion in economic relations. But some convincing evidence that Mr. Gorbachev has indeed significantly cut the Soviet defense the president's professed desire to budget would be needed. Otherwise show warm American hospitality. America would simply be helping Moscow cope with its own budget squeeze, making it easier to modernize the Soviet economy while avoiding cuts in military expenditures.

But if it is part of a larger effort to reach regional and strategic accommodation — if there is continuing im-provement in the human rights situation in the Soviet Union and cuts in military spending — an expansion in economic relations could be justified.

The writer was President Jimmy Carter's assistant for national security affairs. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Summit Needs to Be A Meeting By Flora Lewis

ASHINGTON — Next month's U.S.-Soviet summit meeting is coming at a time of strain for both leaders. President Reagan's sins of omission and of commission have been piling up.

Mikhail Gorbachev, in his book
"Perestroika," delivered to the print-

ers several months ago, complained about the "hostile rhetoric" from Washington, which "ruins relations" "Of course," he said, "we can wait until another administration comes to power, but we would prefer to come to terms with the present one

We have made a certain start; there are personal contacts and a censu measure of understanding."
The Soviet leader goes on to say, We will seek cooperation and productive talks with any president, with thorities know of Mr. Reagan's latest series of tasteless anti-Russian jokes

a crude and embarrassing blemish on But Mr. Gorbachev clearly wants to come and move ahead on arms commi and diplomacy so he can clear the way for his domestic program of what he calls "radical, revolutionary reforms"

He, too, is under mounting internal pressures. The case of the ousier Moscow party chief, Boris Yelisin, should not be underestimated We know only a part of what happened at the tumultuous Central Committee meeting on Oct. 21 that brought Mr. Yeltsin's downfall, and it is the pan Mr. Gorbachev's aides chose to reveal. The book stresses the difficulties he faces from critics on the other side, which he calls "the braking mechanism," and he appears to me reformers like Mr. Yeltsin to pres ever harder for movement.

Clearly there has been some mmaround. It may be a temporary concession, like the one Deng Xioaping made in China when he was forced by conservatives to dump Hu Yaobang as party leader last January only to come back and dominate the party congress last month, pushing out several conservatives. There is an old Russian story about throwing the children off the back of the sleigh to slow down the advancing wolves. Or it may be that "the braking mechanism" is proving too strong.

A successful summit meeting would help him, just as it would take a little of the accumulating tarnish off Mr. Reagan. But it is wrong to suppose that either leader can take advantage of the other's domestic problems. Nothat either leader can take adva ther man looks strong enough now o impose any further concessions on his ideological supporters. And it is wrong to see the summit meeting as just a spectacular. It will be an important step in evolving East-West relations at a time when the whole Communist world is at a crossroads.

China is far ahead of the Soviet Union in redefining the practice of Marxism and creating a new "mode for communism. But practically every Communist country is going in the same direction, bending to the "reali-ty" that Mr. Gorbachev keeps citing as he speaks of "crisis" in his country. The essential thrust is the failure of

communism to deliver on its economic Yeltsin ouster would play well. It would reassure the new elite that Mr. promises, and thus to sustain its visionary appeal. That failure has been made all the more dramatically visible by what Communists now admit to be their mistaken predictions on the inevitable collapse of capitalism.

Mr. Gorbachev still insists on the superiority of his country's system and blames what went wrong on having "underutilized the potential of socialism." He focuses on science and technology as the way to salvation, but recognizes that words and gadgets alone will not fire his people's energies. He does not speak of abandoning dictatorship, but he lets the hallowed phrase "dictatorship of the proletariat" slip into oblivion.

There is deep irony in the fact that just when the Communists are beginning to admit the flaws in their rigid ideology, the United States has tried to move back into an ideological straitjacket. It would be wiser to examine more thoughtfully what it is that has saved the capitalist system from the self-destruction Marx foresaw.

Surely it has been the ability to respond to human need, to tame the brutalities of the impersonal marketselves — as long as they were not place and its cyclical upheavals. To driven by ambition, of course. For restrain the impulse of greed with restrain the impulse of greed with social concern. It has been the ability to develop democracy and self-government. Both Moscow and the United States have current troubles, but Mr. Reagan, despite himself, has the strength of a responsive system.

the Carnegie Endowment for Interna-tional Peace. He contributed this com-

#### ment to The Washington Post. The New York Times.

1887: Too Much Money

NEW YORK — The session of Congress will begin on December 5. The forces in occupation and a cruse chief discussion of the session will, it squadron to watch the coasts. democrats wish the chief reduction to be made in Protectionist tariff duties.

1912: Armistice Begins

CONSTANTINOPLE - I am informed that a week's armistice has been concluded between Turkey and the Balkan allies. During the armi-stice the forces of the belligerents will

the capital of Mitylene, the Hellent fleet has returned to Lemnos, leaving a detachment of naval and militar)

1937: Thanksgiving Day

PARIS - For Americans abroad Thanksgiving brings back memorias of a board laden with good things to eat, typical of the autumn season. golden-brown turkey, crimson cranberry sauce, and the traditional yelow pumpkin-pie are the three outstanding dishes. Particularly those Americans from the Eastern set-board will remember the oyster stuli-ing with which the turkey was filled. Succilent candied sweet potators used to make their first appearance of the season at this meal. This was a law of season at the day of rest and a pause when busy hard-working Americans looked remain in the positions they occupy.
Both sides have agreed to suspend the bringing up of reinforcements.
ATHENS — After the occupation of wherever they may be, to give thanks

### By Michael Maren

A Different Standard Where Africa Is Concerned?

New YORK — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North said during the congressional hearings into the Iran-contra affair that he had fought in two American wars, Vietnam and Angola. During his examination by the Iran-contra committees, he proudly offered information about his service in Vietnam but never mentioned what he was doing in Angola. And no one on the committees bothered to ask him.

Colonel North's statement was part of a mountain of circumstantial evidence pointing to close links between the arms pipeline to the contras and efforts to supply the UNITA rebels fighting the Marxist government of Angola. Just as the Boland amendment banned assistance to the contras, the Clark amendment, until its repeal in August 1985, barred aid to UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The evidence strongly suggests that the same people involved in the Iran-contra diversions were responsible for the illegal arming of the UNITA rebels. Though elements of the Africa connection sur-

faced on a few occasions during testimony, committee members never asked a single question or subposenaed a single document relating to charges that the government was arming UNITA.

Angola connection might have shed more light on efforts to build the "privately funded off-the-shelf covert operations capability" that Colonel North described. Without consideration of the African dimension of this covert policy, the committees' Iran-contra report is at best incomplete.

Representative Howard Wolpe wrote several letters to the chairman of the Iran-contra committees explaining the ties between southern Africa and the Iran-contra affair. Similarities included "key personalities initiating and directing events, the principal sources of financing and the com-mercial cargo carriers employed," he wrote.

The Michigan Democrat's aides even supplied witness who was willing to testify that Saudi Arabia had agreed to arm and train UNITA forces in exchange for U.S.-made AWACS planes, which were sold to it in 1981. The committees declined to question him, and questions pertaining to southern Africa were pushed aside.

Why the omission? Some congressional staff members placed the blame on the hurried nature of the hearings; investigators employed by the pursuit of presidential culpability, members of the committees might have viewed the Angolan question as a superfluous element that only com-plicated an already complex picture.

Also, there was less public pressure to explore the African aspects of the scandal. Much of what had happened in Nicaragua had been exposed by the press, and the public expected answers. Finally, the Angolan and Nicaraguan affairs

are, indeed, quite different. While much of the blame for the contra situation could be laid on individuals, the UNITA arms pipeline is supported by Zaire, Morocco, Sandi Arabia and South Africa — all friendly nations that the committees' members may have been reluctant to embarrass. While the Iran-contra affair is history, covert aid to UNITA continues.

The Iran-contra committees' condemnation of the people who operated a clandestine foreign policy in the Middle East and Central America could, in principle, be extended to activities in Africa. Their failure to make such a connection implies that a different standard of conduct is permissible where Africa is concerned.

The writer is a contributing editor of Africa and Nicaragua even though an investigation of the much about Africa. And in their single-minded comment to The New York Times.

Gorbachev is a no-nonsense leader not

The supper lasted until the early

morning hours. I was bombarded

with questions about my income in

America, what kind of cars my wife

and I drove, how many square meters

we had in our house, and who did I

know personally among top officials

and legislators in Washington. Later that day I had my farewell

hunch at the Aragvi restaurant with my old and closest friend — a man

who had once had a promising politi-

cal career but opted to sacrifice it

rather than submit to orders to stop

seeing me after I applied for emigra-

tion. Today he is a free-lance transla-

tor completely uninterested in rejoining the establishment. This man was

the first in Moscow to inquire wheth-

er I was happy in America, whether I

had real friends and enjoyed my

work. He was also the first to say that

perestroika is a step forward, not so

much because the system could be

turned around but because people

were now given an option to be them-

him, the right choice was self-evident.

The writer, a syndicated columnist

is director of the U.S.-Soviet Project at

about to tolerate populist fantasies.

### Perestroika Suits the Ins Better Than the Outs

By Dimitri K. Simes

W ASHINGTON — Standing in line for 90 minutes to buy vod-ka in a government liquor store, I found no supporters of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, I had joined the queue thinking that it would be a good way to talk with ordinary Russians - those preoccupied with bread-and-butter issues

rather than artistic freedoms. As part of an anti-alcohol drive launched by Yuri Andropov and con-tinued by Mr. Gorbachev, both the number of liquor stores and their hours were reduced by about half. Buying vodka is now an almost impossible exercise. From the perspective of the blue and white-collar workers standing in long lines, Mr. Gorbachev was almost uniformly bad news.

In the close proximity of several police officers positioned near the store to control the crowd, people spoke forcefully and angrily. "So how

al holidays, that were ordered by Boris Yeltsin, the recently ousted Moscow party boss. One worker mentioned new privately run restaurants and cooperative food stores offering a better choice for a higher price. He felt, however, that only the well-off benefited from these innovations, and the people in the line definitely did not feel well-off. Rumored price increases, they feared, would further reduce their living standards. It would take more than promises and brave rhetoric for Mr. Gorbachev to persuade such simple Russians that they are in a position

to gain from his reforms. In contrast, the third group 1 encountered in Moscow had already benefited from perentroika and ac-

For the blue- and white-collar workers standing in line to buy vodka, Gorbachev was abnost uniformly

bad news. One of them called Moscow 'disgusting.' do you find Moscow these days?" a cepted Mr. Gorbachev as its standard

middle-aged fitter asked upon learn-ing of my background. My rather eva-sive answer did not satisfy him. "It should look disgusting to you after America. It is disgusting. Why don't you admit it?" he demanded loudly. Not a single person in the line disagreed. Instead they began com-plaining about the humiliation on top of the inconvenience of standing in long lines, rain or shine; about the price of vodka going up; about the lack of fresh produce in the local gro-

cery store; about being forced to work harder while being paid less because of recently established quality controls. I inquired about all of the new freedoms so dear to the hearts of my intellectual friends, but people in the line were unimpressed. There is all this criticism in the papers," said one, "but try to question your own boss, and you are going to be dismissed just as surely as in the past." That is exactly what happened to this young taxi driver after he complained at a trade union meeting about a supervisor who would not allocate a well-running cab without being paid a bribe. He was accused of slander, ostracized, offered only taxis in complete disrepair and eventually forced to look for another job. His conclusion: "I have myself to blame for taking Gorbachev too liter-

ally. Next time I will know better."

Asked about positive effects of the

new leadership, one person volun-teered that there was now "more

bearer. This group consisted of the Soviet version of yuppies — educated men and women, but mostly men, in their early and mid-40s, some of whom I knew from our university days. Mr. Gorbachev's reformist ensade serves them well. Several were promoted. Others began traveling, abroad. A few were even appointed to important posts in key party and state agencies. Unlike the workers, they were receiving higher incomes as a result of Mr. Gorbachev's effort to cultivate qualified professionals.

A university classmate of mine recently moved into a comfortable twobedroom apartment in a prestigious building. He and his wife had bought a second car and they talked casually about the separate vacations they took in the West. Their clothing would shine on New York's Fifth Avenue. Their candle-lit supper table was loaded with sturgeon and salmon caviar, smoked fish, cold cuts and fresh vegetables. The bar boasted a variety of vodkas, scotch and an expensive brand of Armenian cognac. The furniture was made in Finland. The light from the imported lamps was elegantly dimmed. The spirit of proud prosperity was in the air.

The conversation was about job va-cancies. "If nothing else, Gorbachev deserves to have a monument built in his honor just for getting rid of all those old sons of bitches, of all that at which my hosts and their friends are stinking human garbage accumulated loyal customers. With this group, the

This is the second of two articles. truth" in their lives. Another men-tioned food fairs, on the eve of nationpromising assignment on instructions from the Central Committee Secretari-

at, but his support for the general secretary went beyond opportunism. There was a genuine sense of pride that the Soviet Union finally had a world-class leader. My host and his friends were disgusted by the corruption and ineptitude of the Brezhnev era, by the walking zombies who populated Kremlin halls before Mr. Gorbachev offered younger, better educated and more dynamic officials a chance to participate in running the nation. And they shared the nonconformist intellectuals' disdain for the intrusive regulations that mush-

roomed in the late '70s and the '80s. Communism's best and brightest feel that the Soviet system can only benefit from encouraging popular initiative, artistic experimentation with forms and shapes. The new official tolerance suits the hedonistic life style of the Soviet establishment's new generation, and Mr. Gorba-chev's appeal for "democratization" gets a warm response from them. But that warm response is premised on the assumption that the process of change will not go out of control — that the Soviet elite's monopoly on power will remain unshaken, and that Mr. Gorbachev, unlike Nikita Khrushchev, will appreciate that capri-

cious disregard of the privileged may be dangerous to his political health. "We don't need all these nobodies exploiting perestroika to their advantage," a successful academic administrator said. He expressed irritation with people who "never learned how to behave responsibly but were now demanding prime seats at the dinner table." Mr. Gorbachev's yuppies know that it was precisely their unfailing willingness to play by the rules that allowed them to rise high enough in the system to lead the reform effort. They would not want anyone to remind the public that many cha of perestroiks have long records of cheerleading for precisely those "nega-tive phenomena" in Soviet life now being denounced by the Kremlin. I was in Moscow before the Yeltsin

affair was revealed, but he was already quite unpopular, not just among party traditionalists but among Communis yuppies as well. Privately they accused him of "playing in democracy," being "insensitive" to people (read: to bu-reaucrats) and, worst, allegedly threatening to close the hard-currency stores

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

is expected, relate to finances and the question of reducing taxation, so as to prevent the Treasury from accu-mulating a surplus. The Protectionists urge that this should be accomplished by repealing inland taxes, which yield \$120 million annually, without any radical changes in the tariff. The Southern and Western

**OPINION** 

# re Summits eeds to Be

4 Meeting By Flora Lewis

ASHINGTON
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of commission and of commission f common and or common been piling up.
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acouse, he saw, we can be acousted administration one would pide to the could be acousted to the course of the cou te terms with the present tave made a certain stan, by Contacts and a con sure of understanding se Soviet leader goes on to a Will seek cooperation and a the raise with any blesquit of administration the Angre administration the Angre ale elect. No doubt Moson a time know of Mr. Reagan's test of tasteless anti-Russian de ambatraccino blanda ide and embarrassing blender at Mr. Garbacher dearly and Mr. Garbacher dearly and the Carbacher dear e and mane ahead on arms one diplomatics so he can dear the B he domestic program of while ic. 100. 15 under mounting inco source. The case of the one scow party chief. Boris Yele ula not be underestimated t w only a part of what happer ne turnultueus Central Comme

he faces from critics on the ole e. which he calls the bake thanken." and he appear to be ormers like Mr. Yelisin to pe er harder for movement. Clearly there has been some in sund. It may be a temporary or ssion. like the one Deng Xione ide in China when he was forms eserveures to dump Hu Yadag party leader last January out; me hads and dominate the pri-ಗ್ರಭಾನ 🏎: ಗಾನಾಗು, pushing on 🗷 of conservatives. There is migassian sterv about throwns 🛊 alidren off the back of the shall ow down the advancing wolfalt 1998 by that "the braking met-

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### The Godfathers of Terrorism Want a UN Seal of Approval

By A.M. Rosenthal

murder and kidnapping are working out a particularly bizarre and dangerous piece of political strategy. The idea is to legitimize international terrorism.

Syria, home base, organizer and sponsor of terrorism ranging from the Middle East to Europe and Asia, has solemnly introduced a resolution demanding a world conference that would decide that terrorism carried out

#### ON MY MIND

by "national liberation movements" was not really terrorism after all, but legal action taken in just cause. Its chief supporter is Libya, bombed into a period of relative quietude by the United States, but still simmering.
It is as if the godfathers of the Mafia

asked to be given sheriff's badges. That is strange enough, but what is even stranger is that at the UN, some of the nations marked down for kneecapping - including other Arab states and countries bedeviled by their own terrorist movements — are going along with the Syrians and Libyans. Everybody knows that Libya com-

mitted or commissioned acts of terrorism all over the world. Colonel Moammar Gadhafi kept boasting about it, until the United States bombing in 1986 taught him that there was a price to be paid. Since then not much has been heard from the colonei. But to assume he has changed his mind or goals would be simple-minded idiocy.

While Libya was being denounced and bombed, the world was not saying much about the real master craftsmen of terrorism, the Syrians. In part, this was strategy born out of fear for the hostages snatched and still imprisoned in Syriancontrolled territory in Lebanon.

And in part, it was because the Syrians are considered important politically and militarily by the major powers. They are the chief client of the Soviet Union in the Middle East. The United States for years felt that it could somehow outwit and manipulate the Syrians; if nothing else, this was good for a laugh in Damascus.

In 1986 the Syrians went public — by accident. The British caught their agent trying to put explosives aboard a civilian airliner at Heathrow Airport and broke relations with them. Then the West Germans found that Syrian

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

N EW YORK — At the United Na-tions, the states that specialize in Arab Friendship League in West Ber-Arab Friendship League in West Ber-lin. That was embarrassing enough. But

> after attempting to hijack a plane in Karachi, The Turks found that at least one of the killers involved in the hand grenade and machine gun attack on the synagogue in Istanbul came from a terrorist camp under Syrian supervision in

Terrorism is not something that Syria can lightly give up, despite the exposure. Terrorism is power.

fusive with thanks when the Syrians arrange to let one go.

So power is why Syria is trying to get

the UN to decide that terrorism by liberation movements they back is jus-

tified action against oppression.

There are indeed oppressive governments who do not besitate to kill their own civilians and who are being opposed by armed movements.

policy to kill their own civilian countrymen. They direct their attacks against the hated government and its forces. And they do not carry out terrorist operations abroad. It is interesting that international terrorists usually do not attack in totalitarian countries tell us what these were. One of the first but in democracies - in West Germa-

armed opposition that is devoted to terrorism as a weapon — which will become legal, even heroic, if the Syri-ans can talk the United Nations into it. The New People's Army in the Philippines. The Shining Path in Peru. The Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka. The Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland. Sikh terrorists in India. For Israel, there is the Palestine Liberation Organization. There are terrorist move-ments in Spain, Japan, Uruguay, Yugo-slavia, Colombia, Venezuela, Turkey.

Committee of the UN General Assembly, possibly this week. The Soviet Union backs Syria's move, the United States opposes it. It will be fascinating to see which countries are so befuddled "liberation" rhetoric as to vote for their own destruction.

the same year the Syrians developed problems with Moslem states. The Pakistanis discovered a link between Syria and Palestinians captured

the Bekaa valley in Lebanon.

Neither the Turks nor the Pakistanis taiked openly. But they made sure that the Syrians knew that they knew.

For instance, anti-terrorist specialists all over the world are convinced that Syria knows and protects the captors of the hostages in Lebanon, and knows exactly where the prisoners are being held. That makes countries that want the hostages back tread delicately with Damascus, and it makes them ef-

But legitimate movements of rebel-lion, like the Alghans', do not make it a

ny, Italy, Japan, Spain, India, Britain.

About a score of countries confront

There will be a vote in the Legal

The New York Times.



### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### The October Revolution: Let History Pass Judgment

William Pfaff's opinion column passing judgment on 70 years of Soviet power (Nov. 10) displays a complacency and lack of historical sense all too widespread among Westerners. He writes off the October Revolution as having been merely another Russian "time of troubles," without redeeming achievement. But this argument counterposes the arduous path of the Russian Revolution with the achievements of liberalism in the West, as though the latter owed nothing to the former.

This is a mockery of history.

Mr. Pfaff acknowledges that the Bolsheviks' ideals were noble, but he fails to acts of Lenin's government was to repudiate the claims on which Russian involve-ment in World War I was based. The Soviets published and denounced the secret agreement between Russia, Britain and France to carve up Turkish-held territory in the Middle East, and Turkey itself, with Istanbul being allocated to Russia. This was an unprecedented repudiation of the tradition of imperialism and racial tyranny. Together with the Soviets' repudiation of Russia's imperialist privileges in China and Persia, it greatly stimulated the nascent anti-imperialist movements in Asia. Sun Yat-sen, Nehru, Ataturk and other Asian nationalists acknowledged the Bolsheviks' influence.

Had the Bolsheviks failed to seize power, it is unlikely that any government but a dictatorship of the right could have prevailed; the wealthy classes could not carry out a land reform that might have satisfied the peasantry, and they were unalterably opposed to the radical demands of lactory workers.

There was also the problem of unrest among the nationalities. Such a govern-ment would have continued Russia's participation in the world war, with a heavy baggage of imperialist aims, all the more so because of the need to divert popular discontent. This implies that the outcome of the war would not have been influ-enced by the challenge of Bolshevik antiimperialism: the settlement among the great powers would have been even more

reactionary than the Treaty of Versailles. In the event, the modicum of democratic reform represented by the Weimar Republic was owed in no small degree to the Bolshevik example. There is no reason to think the Prussian militarist ethos would have been even formally renounced with-out the October Revolution.

The revolution gave Russia a strong government that industrialized the country swiftly while holding it sufficiently aloof from imperialist assumptions to provide the force that ultimately destroyed the reactionary power of German imperialism. By giving impetus to anti-imperialist struggles in Asia, the Bolshe-viks undermined the prestige of Western ruling classes. This encouraged social reform in the West, as did the general Russian challenge to capitalist assump-tions, particularly in the Depression era. The October Revolution also made possible what constitutes the world's greatest achievement in the relief of human suffering: the land reform in China.

I am not at all inclined to overlook the great suffering undergone by the peoples of Soviet Russia in these decades. Its primary cause was that circumstances contrived to place too much of

the burden of establishing the principal values of our time — racial, class and national equality — upon one country. The people of that country, Soviet Russia, deserve gratitude for the manner in which they carried that burden, not the insult of superficial verdicts. R. NAYAR.

A Legal Replacement

#### Tunisia's constitution is not the only one that expressly contemplates the orderly and legal replacement of a presi-dent who is manifestly incapable of per-

forming the duties of his office. Americans, take note. JOHN V. WHITBECK

try - Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini if they always have to go by the book? Could Churchill have fought Hitler if he always had to look in the book first? Thank God we did not have congressional committees during World War IL MICHAEL A. ZERVOS. Woking, England.

Stop Lecturing the Asians Regarding "Even Better Than Singa-

pore-Style Order Is Freedom (Nov. 16): William Safire's diatribe against Singaporeans reeks of Reaganomics. He should praise Singapore's exemplary re-

cord in running a drug-free and clean society. Instead, he is annoyed by it. His sermonizing to Asians to stop "profitless selling" shows his utter lack of understanding of economic principles. Should Asian countries be punished for

One Aunt) recoils, as if her sister-in-law

had suggested rap music instead of Men-delssohn for a wedding ceremony.

MEANWHILE

Number One Aunt is, you see, the anointed keeper of the family Thanks-giving ritual. It is her job. The event takes place under her roof and her min-

istry. And she follows the book. Indeed,

she has a generation of Thanksgiving

dinners inscribed in a notebook that she

Cornish game hen at her table. There shall be no nouvelle cuisine and no

chocolate raspberry terrine. There shall

be turkey and bread stuffing and sweet

There has never been a kiwi or Rock

guards, you might say, religiously.

making cost-effective quality products?

America should realize that its lead in high technology is narrowing fast. Mr. Safire's rosy ideas about software that will change the way people live and work have to be weighed against the fact that 75 percent of computer memory chips are being designed and made in Japan, and that Japan is the undisputed leader

in leading-edge technologies such as su-perconductors and robotics. SHYAM JHA Eybens, France.

#### Socrates in Quarantine The Book Gets in the Way

In French la rage means, among other things, rabies. I wonder how many of Regarding the report on the Iran-con-tra affair, may I ask: How can Ameri-cans fight a sworn enemy of their counyour far-flung readers are as enraged as I am about Britain's rabies regulations. I have just liberated my dog from his incarceration in a British canine jail. It is called "quarantine." It lasts six months and there is no remission. The dog has a passport with photograph and paw print. He has lived, with-

out challenge, in five European countries. He has been jabbed in his backside with every medication known to veterinarian to ward off canine illness. The quarantine bill was £800; he was bought for £25. He is a nice dog, named Socrates because he ponders. He would ponder even more had prison not left him brain-damaged. DENIS M. BLAKELEY.

## No Kiwi or Raspberry Terrine Shall Foul This Family's Table

By Ellen Goodman

B OSTON — One aunt has called the other to ask for a Thanksgiving dispensation. Surely, she pleads, 20 years of least a size of the boly day of some ancient religious sect than for the celelemon pies are enough for one family. bration of a modern American harvest? She wants to make a new dessert. The senior woman (call her Number

Thanksgiving is, after all, America's most secular feast. Yet each gathering family seems to produce its own private set of traditions. The menu becomes a culinary liturgy, with 10,000 tribal varia-

tions, all on the theme of turkey.

Our family is not, I hasten to add, an authoritarian sect. We have had disputes about the ritual meal. There have been vast disagreements between the jellied cranberry and the whole cranberry factions (a divisive issue barely muted by the acceptance of a two-sauce policy).

Different opinions are even accepted on the matter of the prime Thanksgiving icon, the turkey. Some of our members regard it only as a decorative centerregard it only as a dectrative center-piece, others as the culinary highlight. Although the majority of our sect con-sists of dark-meat eaters we are openminded enough to look favorably on acolytes — fiances, guests, roommates — who profess to like white meat.

But the core, the absolute center of our traditional offering, does not waver from one year to the next, or one decade to the next. Untouchable recipes handed down from one generation to another arrive on the table bearing the names of these ancestors. We dine with their shadows and sauces.

Indeed each year the Number One Aunt replicates in exquisite detail her own mother's stuffing. She produces it in a tearful ceremony brought on by equal portions of onions and memories.

Why does such a passion for sameness go on in this and so many other family menus? We have had our share of personal changes. The membership of our sect has turned over perhaps by a half. We know our differences. We allow members to come bearing new points

of view and new husbands. There is something in favor of a feast that proclaims, in the midst of change: This is our family. This is how we do things. This is our Thanksgiving. We are the people who put ginger snaps in our gravy. Like it or not. We are the people who like crisp sweet potatoes. We are the people who prefer lemon pie to pumpkin.

We savor, literally, our togetherness. And if we go somewhere else for Thanksgiving, it will never taste quite right. It won't be home. Who else will serve grandma's stuffing? We create our own traditions for the

same reason we create our own families. To know where we belong. We like our holidays the way children like bedtime stories: predictable. We do not come together for something new. Families prefer the familiar. And that is why our the bedtime and the stories are stories are stories and the stories are stories are stories are stories. Thanksgiving will have the same old ending: Lemon pie all around.

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### LAND: Tokyo's Soaring Property Costs Imperil Drive to Boost Consumption

#### (Continued from Page 1)

hands at roughly \$100,000 per square meter, more than triple the price of comparable land in London or New York.

But overall, market surveys show that prices in central Tokyo, which have doubled three times since 1982, are now beginning to fall.

In many areas, they are already down 10 percent to 20 percent from August and September highs, and economists expect them to decline an additional 10 percent before leveling off.

Moreover, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita has quickly made the issue a priority. Soon after taking office earlier this month, he appointed a new chief of the National Land Agency.

In his first cabinet meeting last week, the prime minister called for concerted action by the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to control speculation and dampen price increases.

These are encouraging signs, economists and market analysts say. But there is widespread concial problem," as Mr. Takeshita has termed it, may not be solved unless the government alters its efforts to restrain land prices.

There is little disagreement as to the immediate causes of Japan's skyrocketing property prices. An influx of foreign companies in the Tokyo region, low interest rates and speculative buying have all contributed.

But Mr. Takeshita has shown no sign of mustering the political will to address the more fundamental causes of the problem: a tax system that discourages the sale of land, and stringent construction regulations that have kept Tokyo a lowrise city despite increasing demand

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disgruntlement of Japan's middle portant step we can take to expand class, which is increasingly affluent the domestic market." but feels increasingly poorer. The So far, Mr. Takeshita has indieconomists say, also threaten to unmore balanced role in the global economy.

Land costs, for instance, take up some 95 percent of the funds the increased domestic demand.

million people to consume more, short-term property deals. prolonging chronic trade surpluses with the United States and almost 100 other nations.

"This is the weakest point in the

pan. "In the long term, controlling Party, the dominant opposition At issue is not only the growing this phenomenon is the most im-

nation's land problems, many cated that he intends to follow the course set by Yasuhiro Nakasone. dermine its broad effort to play a his predecessor, who appointed a private-sector commission to study the issue several months ago.

Since new regulations were first issued, the government has concengovernment spends on public trated chiefly on controlling specuworks projects intended to support lation. In August, it began lightening surveillance on small-scale The issue could also seriously transactions: it has also imposed a hinder the ability of Japan's 121 capital-gains tax of 96 percent on

To some extent, Mr. Takeshita is locked into a similar approach, local analysts say, because a broad political consensus now supports Japanese economy," said No- the drive against speculation. That buyuki Ueda, a senior economist at includes Japan's Socialists and the

### **DEFECT:** A Brother Changes Sides

(Continued from Page 1)

year, had also surrendered to the Even less is known about Mr. Sidiq than about his brother, Mr.

Naìib. Neither brother uses a surname derived from a family name or trib-

Mr. Sidiq is reported to lack the ambition and seriousness of his older brother, said a childhood Afghan acquaintance, and is not be-

lieved to have been active in the Mr. Sidig's defection coincides with reports attributed to Commu-

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Reagan administration officials caution that reports of imminent Soviet withdrawals regularly sur-face in Kabul. They add that Soviet military construction projects for Afghanistan continue and that there is no evidence of plans to withdraw some of the 115,000 Sovi-

Some high-ranking and mid-level Afghan party officials are meeting clandestinely with the Afghan resistance rebels to position themselves for a post-Soviet era, according to U.S. intelligence reports. Some party officials are also said to be sending large sums of money to

as it becomes a global financial and the Long-Term Credit Bank of Ja- Komeito, or Clean Government groups in the parliament, or Diet.

> in effect, the government has been focusing on the wrong issue, analysts assert. The anomalies of Japanese life - wood-frame ouses in the crowded Nihonbashi financial district, farms that take up 18 percent of Tokyo's land area - are unlikely to disappear, they say, until the government shifts its focus from holding down prices to encouraging better use of land.

"Tightening controls won't solve any of the real issues, which revolve around supply, not demand," said Takahiro Miyao, an economist at Tsukuba University outside of Tokyo. "What we need are more transactions that lead to land conversion, and we're risking choking these off."

To accomplish this long-term goal, market experts suggest, property taxes will have to rise precipitously and building regulations overhauled. Both are politically tough issues in Japan. At present effective property tax rates are about one-tenth the U.S. level.

The resistance will be tremendous," Professor Miyao said. "All solutions to the long-term problem contradict the short-term fixes implemented so far."

Although speculative buying has tapered off somewhat in Tokyo, analysts say that rising interest rates, not new regulations, account for the reversal. As soon as interest rates fall again, they believe, prices are likely to resume their steep

One indication of this has been the uneven spread of the price spiral to Tokyo suburbs and many secondary cities that were unscathed until recently. Land prices nist Party circles in Kabul that the the West and enrolling their chil-Russians may be preparing a with-drawal of up to one-third of their ration for a possible Soviet pullout.

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#### Out of Mariel: Freedom, Fear and Fury **ARKANSAS** ALABAMA GEORGIA LOUISIANA Attendic Ocean Atlanta MISSISS Federal penitentiary in Atlanta holds about 1,500 of the refugees; others are FLORIDA scattered in more than 60 jalis around Oakdale the country: ♦ immigration officials still detain more than 3.500 people from the boatlift; 1,000 Mariel are in Oakdale Boatlift in spring 1980 takes 125,000 facility, where riot began Saturday. Cubens from the port of Mariel to CUBA South Florida. Ð Guif of Mexico

#### kilometers) of Atlantic waters to Key West and other Florida ports. The Carter administration was

#### (Continued from Page 1)

services totaled \$137 for each of its 3.6 million people in 1985.

Many Laotians and outsiders believe that to hasten development,

political and bureaucratic relaxation is needed along with economic changes. But there have been few signs of this, Some Westerners say political control has tightened.

Furthermore, the benefits of economic liberalization appear to be concentrated in Vientiane. Laotians and foreigners who are able to travel around say public services are minimal in the countryside, where roads and airstrips have deteriorated. Many parts of Laos are very hard to reach.

The revolutionary Pathet Lao are still in charge, retaining the austere, secretive, inflexible Com-

munism of the 1950s. Through its history, this nation, once known as the Kingdom of a Million Elephants, has had its for-

unes determined by other powers. For hundreds of years, its neigh-bors, Thailand and Vietnam, took Laos was colonized by France, which did little to develop it. A troops heightened a sense of insehundred years later, it was "liberatcurity in Vientiane, residents say.

The first bomb went off Feb. 15

French and then the Americanas part of the Indochinese Communist Party, and has never voluntarily reduced its influence since.

This brought American bombs a legacy of fear and resentment of

At least 40,000 "friendly" Vietnamese troops remain in Laos. They, and a large contingent of civilian advisers, prompt many other Southeast Asians to regard Laos as a satellite of Hanoi.

Thailand gives sanctuary to anti-Communist guerrillas who may not be strong enough to threaten the Laotian government but who have the capacity for terrorism.

This year, two bombings and several apparent ambushes of

More Laotians, optimistic about the future, 'are pulling money out of their socks and investing in their houses and shops.

--- A Western aid worker

Vietnamese, with the help of the near a fuel depot at the airport, Soviet Union and, to a lesser extent, China.

near a fuel depot at the airport, according to official press reports.

More embarrassing and unnerving Vietnam, fighting first the was an explosion March 9 that blew in the front doors of the Sovibacked government in Saigon, nur-tured if not created the Pathet Lao ing a visit by the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze.

In July, what the Laotians describe as an anti-Vietnamese resis-Hanoi used Laotian territory to tance force numbering in the hunferry weapons to South Vietnamese dreds was intercepted in southern Communists along what became Laos on a march toward the Viet-known as the Ho Chi Minh Trail. namese port of Da Nang. Mysteri-

down on Laos. The destruction left et anywhere mutil October immediate concern is the 140,000 a legacy of fear and resentment of Such events may be motivating a Vietnamese troops in Cambodia,

For boys in the same age group, a cluster of activities set the most

LAOS: Events in East Bloc Pierce a Timeless World "The vital call to raise the allround quality of our armed forces is indispensable and decisive in determining whether our country will live or die," a government radio broadcast said-Oct. 31.

children across the 90 miles (145

(Continued from Page 1)

asylum and the right to leave the

The incident, which attracted

worldwide attention, prompted President Fidel Castro of Cuba to

announce that anyone who wanted

However, when other Latin

American countries refused entry

to the Cubans clamoring to get out,

Mr. Castro announced that the

United States would have to take

to leave was free to go.

coastal port of Mariel.

Continuing resistance activity could also partly explain the gov-erument's reluctance to take back some of its citizens who left after the Pathet Lao seized power from within a neutralist coalition government in 1975, refugee officials in Thailand believe.

Since 1980, more than 3,000 Laotian refugees have applied to go home. In 1981-86, 200 to 600 Lactians were repairiated each year. This year, only 59 applications

have been approved. Thailand exerts immense influence over the Laotian economy. With the Mekong not navigable to the sea, the best route to the outside world is through Thailand, where transportation systems are good. Some development experts be-lieve Thailand will remain the preferred route to the sea even after a

outmoded, and many Western goods Laos wants are not available The Lao and Thai people are most identical language and, ex-

road to Da Nang is completed

Vietnam's ports are inefficient and

cept in Bangkok, eat, dress and live in similar fashion. Thailand, for cultural and strategic reasons, has tried to maintain links to Laos, if only to keep Victnam off balance and prevent the

Laotians from being swallowed into an Indochinese empire centered on Hanoi. In Bangkok's view, the Vietnamese in Laos could restart a Communist movement in north or northously, the incident was not report- east Thailand. But Bangkok's most

Washington among the revolution-aries who now run the country. series of official exhortations to the Laotian Army to smarten up. more soldiers than Moscow has in Afghanistan.

found itself confronted with an army of refugees who had arrived on U.S. shores without visas or documentation. Unable to send them back as it normally would do with illegal

unable to stem the invasion and

PRISONS: Boatlift's Violent End

aliens apprehended at the border, it gave the newcomers permission to remain in the country temporarily and seek to make their status permanent at a later date. The vast majority of those who came from Mariel in 1980 are eligible to apply

for U.S. citizenship this year.

But, among the Cubans, one them and ordered the would-be departees to exit through the small group could not be absorbed under U.S. law. At the height of the boat-lift, Mr. Castro emptied many of There, over the next several weeks, a seemingly unending convoy of small boats purchased or Cuba's prisons and mental hospichartered by Cuban refugees in the tals and put the occupants, togeth-United States moved in and out, er with many others that his goverument regarded as undesirable, onto the vessels leaving Mariel. transporting what eventually to-taled 125,000 men, women and

U.S. officials thus were confronted with a large number of people who did not qualify for entrance into the country because of criminal records, mental illness, serious health problems or sexually deviant behavior and who therefore had to be categorized as illegal aliens.

In addition, a large number of other refugees later committed crimes in the United States, violating the temporary parole under which they had been admitted.

According to immigration officials, only 210 had to be detained

immediately upon arrival. But many of the others soon began putting heavy strains on the police and welfare resources of Miami and other cities, causing demands that they be sent back to Cuba. In December 1984, the State De-

partment negotiated a comprehensive emigration accord with Cuba that included Havana's agreement to take back 2,747 Mariel Cubans who U.S. officials contend were found to be ineligible to stay. However, in mid-1985, after 201

on that list had been deported, Mr. Castro suspended the agreement to protest the Reagan administration's opening of Radio Marti broadcasts to Cuba. It is the 1984 agreement that Washington and Havana agreed to reactivate last Friday.

In the meantime, the Immigration and Naturalization Service put large numbers of those it regarded as potential deportees into deten-tion centers established at Oakdale. Atlanta, and other locations. A class-action legal suit was brought The Lao and man people are on behalf of some detainess, but in most identical language and ex-Appeals ruled that as aliens they had no constitutional rights. The Supreme Court declined in 1986 to

review that decision. The upshot is that the 2.500 people specifically covered by the U.S.-Cuban accord can be deport-

ed immediately. However, while the State Department reportedly believes that these are the only people to be deported, Justice Department sources said Monday that they reimmediate concern is the 140,000 gard the agreement as open-ended and applicable to as many Mariel Cubans as the courts determine to be excludable.

### It's No Secret: Greece's Spies

Want a Raise United Press International ATHENS — Wearing trench coats and dark glasses, scores of Greek spies picketed Tuesday outside their agency headquarters while their union leaders

began a sleep and hunger strike to dramatize demands for higher pay. Union leaders said they had begun the indefinite sleep and hunger strike on Monday after an Athens appeals court barred

intelligence agents from strik-ing or taking other traditional job actions to press their wage "We are obliged by court de-cision to stay at work," said Thanassis Galanopoulos, a

union leader at EYP, the Greek intelligence agency. He added, "We have started a sleep and hunger strike as the only way of bringing attention to our plight."
The union actions were seen

as a direct challenge to Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who placed the intelligence agency under his personal con-trol shortly after he came to power in 1981. The 1,500 civilian members

of EYP contend that they have little chance of promotion and salary increases, while military members of the agency have easy access to both through normal graduation in rank. The union also called for military officers within the agency to be replaced by civilian personnel.

Mr. Papandreou has refused to meet a delegation of secret agents, and he ordered riot police to arrest any spies who picketed his home.

#### Cuomo Won't Be Part Of a Debate in Iowa

The Associated Press DES MOINES, Iowa - Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York has changed his mind and will not question Republican presidential candidates at a January debate in

Des Moines, an aide says.

The aide, Gary Fryer, the Democratic governor's press secretary, said Mr. Cuomo changed his mind. with the idea of ending speculation regin college age people and that who heads a faction of the that he is running for president.

Cambodian resistance movement, will meet with the head of the Hather lare treas are at will meet with the head of the Hather lare treas are at head of the Hather lare treas a

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# (Continued from Page 1) She also found that such girls had already started smoking and experimenting with drugs and were exposed to other risks, such as riding in cars going too fact for more

RISKS: Teens' Fatal Foolishness

keep them out of trouble.

"They cannot really comprehend laws of probability. And they also not intend to become sexually achave ideas of invulnerability that they can safely take a known risk."

Explanted to the insert state as increased to other insert state in cars going too fast, far more than were girls their age who did not intend to become sexually achave ideas of invulnerability that the "bad girls" took included divining fighting take a known risk."

Teen-agers are also prone to exaggeration, Dr. Hamburg said, seeking entertainment in high-

"Adolescents tend to grossly crime areas and carrying a knife. over- or underestimate based on their immediate experience," she said. "When they say, 'Everyone's doing it — why shouldn't I? they peers, but no single marker wildly overestimate the actual drinking, smoking cigarettes and doing it — why shouldn't I! they wildly overestimate the actual numbers." By the same token, she said, they greatly overestimate the safety of activities that in fact are dangerous.

College students in one study

College students in one study others, according to studies of sengrossly overestimated the reliability of condoms, said Baruch Fischhoff, a psychologist at Carnegie-Mallon University in Pittsburgh. hoff, a psychologist at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

Some research focuses on identifying exactly which risks teen-agers are likely to take. For example, Ms. Adler has developed profiles of "bad girls" and "macho boys," and the need for sensory and social stimulation such as loud music or those most likely to take risks, and the risks they are likely to take. the risks they are likely to take. For girls aged 11 to 14 in San Francisco inner-city schools, one common thread linking those who took the most risks was their intent

Iran Rebels Claim **Big Victory Over** Khomeini Forces

to become sexually active within the next year, she found.

United Press International MANAMA, Bahrain — Rebels seeking to overthrow the regime of Ayatoliah Ruholiah Khomeini claimed Tuesday that they had killed hundreds of Iranian troops and captured strategic high ground in a battle near the Iraqi border described as the heaviest guerrilla offensive of the year.

The claim by the National Liber-

ation Army of Iran, the Iraqi-sup-ported armed wing of Iran's Mujahidin Khalq organization, could not be confirmed independently. Iran has said its troops scored a major battlefield victory against iraqi and rebel forces in the latest round of fighting in the rugged re-gion since the Gulf War erupted in eptember 1980.

The National Liberation Army, in a statement issued in Baghdad, denied the Iranian claims and said rebel forces had routed seven Iranian battalions.

### **ARMS: Treaty Concluded**

(Continued from Page 1)

ranch in Santa Barbara, California, for the Thanksgiving holiday,

rate on recent speculation that he might delay the SDI deployment schedule to gain support for reduc-

"I'm not going to discuss that right now about SDI," Mr. Reagan said. "But as I've said before, I'll just answer it with this: SDI is not a

Martin Marietta plant, which is conducting SDI-related research, Mr. Reagan said: "Let there be no doubt: Giving up the Strategic De-

worth every minute and hour you are dedicating to it." Mr. Zuckerman reports a direct

score on a personality test for sen-sation-seeking and how last they say they drive. People with the lowest sensationthat the "right wing" of the Republican Party and other Washington groups were trying to undermine plans for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting. The Washington Post reported from Moscow. People with the lowest sensationseeking scores said they drove, on
average, 55 mph (90 kph) on an
open highway. As the scores rose,
so did the average driving speed; in
the highest range it was more than
"5 mph."

The official Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the foreign ministry spokesman, said, "These forces have
mounted their own preparations

tion-seeking and speed is of great for the summit and been issuing all concern, because the single leading manner of reports and studies recause of death for people up to age hashing myths of a Soviet threat and palming off provocative false-hoods and rumors to the mass me-

logical factor in sensation seeking dia."
may be mono amine oxidase, or Mr. Gerasimov's comments
MAO, an enzyme that regulates came after an invitation for Mr.
levels of some brain chemicals. Gorbachev to speak before a joint Sensation-scekers tend to have low levels of MAO, according to research by Monte Buchsbaum, a psychologist at the University of California at Irvine.

People with low MAO levels, he forced tend to grant and death to grants and grants are grants and grants are grants and grants are grants and grants and grants are grants are grants and grants are grants and grants are grants are grants and grants are grants and grants are gran

more than others and are more likely to have a criminal record. Although MAO levels have not been tested in younger teen agers, Mr. Buchsbaum found that among those he tested the lowest levels were in college age people and that levels tended to rise with age.

double biological risk, because of the combination of high hormone and low MAO levels. Ner. Zuckerman said.

stopped at a Martin Marietta plant at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains to emphasize his support for the SDI program, commonly known as "star wars."
The president refused to elabo

bargaining chip."
In an address to workers at the

fense Initiative and the protection it will provide is too high a price for spl, he told the workers, "is a moral as well as scientific endeavor

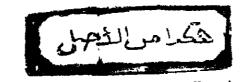
relationship between how people Soviets Fault Right Wing A Soviet official said Tuesday

found, tend to smoke and drink the work of "anti-Soviet forces."

Sihanouk to Meet Hun Sen Agence France-Presse

PARIS - Prince Norodom Siha-

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By James LeMoyne

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I seek to make their substance at a later date. The special of those who came is a 1980 are eligible to a 19 New York Times Service Surface and the Culture of the country of the Arrival and the absorbed to the culture of the cul SAN SALVADOR — President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador has accused the rightist politi-REP COME not be absorbed by S. Law, At the height of the best of the completed many prisons and mental by cal leader Roberto d'Anbuisson of responsibility for the 1980 assassination of the Roman Catholic Sand put the occupant by with many others that he was a made. archbishop of El Salvador.

The president said Monday that With many coners include a fifth and the vessels leaving Marie U.S. officials thus were code. the charge was based on recent testimony from a man who said he drove the assassin to the church where Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo. the killer discuss the shooting with charges Mr. d'Aubuisson.

with a large number of log and did not qualify for some to the country because of the attention metals allowed the country because of the country because of the country because of the country and who therefore he country and who therefore he country and who therefore he country are allowed the country and the country and the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country as the country are the country and the country are the country as the country are helped plan and direct the killing of the archbishop. Mr. Duarte con-tended that Mr. d'Aubuisson's asther refuses later comes sociate then visited Mr. u Automost the son to confirm that the son to confirm that the ther recogers later comes a furnishing in the United States of the temperary parole of their they had been admitted

one of Mr. d'Aubuisson's closest friends, Captain Alvaro Rafael Saravia, testified in court that he had been ordered by Captain Saravia to drive an unknown gunman to a downtown church in 1980.

Mr. Duarte said the driver testified that on arriving at the church, the gunman pulled out a rifle and killed Archbishop Romero with a single shot as he was saying Mass. In Washington, the U.S. Marshals Service said Tuesday that

Captain Saravia had been arrested in Miami, United Press International reported. [Stanley E. Morris, director of the service, said in a statement that Captain Saravia was lured from a residence in Miami last week and arrested at the request of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service for violation of U.S. immigration regulations. The immigra-

tion service said Captain Saravia was believed to have entered the United States legally but that his permit to remain expired 10 months ago. He will be held in Miami pending the determination of his status. At the time of the killing, Archbishop Romero was perhaps the most outspoken critic of the wave

of rightist killings that had swept the country. Days before his murder, he had called on soldiers not to obey orders to kill civilians. "In this moment I am telling the people and the world that I have driver testified that Mr. d'Aubuis-

completed my promise to uncover this abominable crime," Mr.

former military intelligence officer swered, who is the best-known rightist poli- we did it.

tician in El Salvador, denied the

[Mr. d'Aubuisson said that the Duarte government implicated him in Archbishop Romero's slaying to shore up political power after the return of the exiled leftist opposition leaders, Guillermo Ungo and Rubén Zamora, The Associated

Press reported.] Mr. d'Aubuisson has been frequently accused by leading Salva-doran and U.S. officials of involvement in Archbishop Romero's Romero was killed and later heard killing. He has denied all such

The leftist leaders, Mr. Zamora Mr. Duarte said a close military and Mr. Ungo, have returned in associate of Mr. d'Aubuisson recent days to see, they said, if it is possible to carry out political activities in the midst of a civil war in which guerrilla attacks as well as rightist political killings are on the

Any effort to prosecute Mr. Mr. Duarte said the driver for d'Aubuisson on such testimony promises to be extremely difficult in a country where judges have usually refused to convict rightists accused of political killings.

Mr. d'Aubuisson also has immunity from prosecution because he is a deputy in the National Assembly. His immunity must be legally revoked before he can be prosecuted.

In a news conference called to make his accusation against Mr. d'Aubuisson, Mr. Duarte offered an account of what appears to have been a classic rightist death-squad killing of the type that accounted for the murders of thousands of Salvadorans between 1979 and

In making his charges, Mr. group of rightist army officers, former army officers and extremerightist businessmen and politicians who have been repeatedly accused of involvement in murder, kidnapping for profit and attempts to overthrow the government but who have almost all avoided orosecution.

Mr. Duarte said the witness, Amado Antonio Garay, had said he later drove Captain Saravia to Mr. d'Aubuisson's house where he heard the captain tell Mr. d'Au-buisson, "We did what we had planned --- we killed Mr. Romero."

son replied, "You shouldn't have done it yet." Mr. Duarte said the driver testi-Mr. d'Aubuisson, a U.S.-trained fied that Captain Saravia an-



Port-au-Prince residents walking through the ruins of the city's main outdoor market after a fire that appeared to be arson.

# Marseille Welcomes Closer U.S. Navy Ties

Mediterranean security.

detailed comment.

overall improvement in U.S.-

seille recently was host to an excep-tionally large U.S. flotilla, includ-ing a battleship and an aircraft

carrier en route to the Gulf, said:

be removed from European soil, the fleet is a useful reminder of how

France closed U.S. military

Gaulle took the country out of the

military command of the North At-

lantic Treaty Organization in 1966.

military relations. It began to thaw

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing quietly

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribund

MARSEILLE - U.S. warships and sailors, rarities during the last two decades in French harbors, are becoming a familiar sight again here and at other French ports in the Mediterranean.

Early this year, the U.S. 6th Fleet started directing ships to Marseille for repair and resupply and shore leave for the sailors. Local officials In making his enarges, but leave for the sailors. Local concentrations, seemed to be for the first time say the community appreciates both the business and the show of

U.S. colors.

The sudden upturn in port calls is only one indication of improving naval cooperation between the United States and France. This trend, U.S. and French officials say, can help counter developments in some other Mediterranean nations, notably Greece and Spain, where the United States faces op-

#### Siberia City Lacks Heat at 54 Below Agence France-Presse

MOSCOW — Residents of Novosibirsk, in western Siberia, have been without central heating since Nov. 20 after a breakdown of the Since you gave the order, city's electric power station, as temperatures reached minus 48 degrees centigrade (minus 54 Fahrenheit).

The Soviet newspaper Trud reported Monday that three neigh-France's Atlantic submarine base borhoods were affected by the power cuts, adding that residents near Brest, U.S. and French offiwere in a "critical situation."

cials say. The changed climate and closer The paper also criticized "the inthe town's heating engi- cooperation, which continued to neers. It added, however, that "no develop under President François tient di one expected such temperatures as Mitterrand, have become particu- evacuated when a crowded hospital

position to mayal and air bases. in recent years as French and U.S. concerns there have converged. Even when French politicians "Italian officials, for example, worry that anti-American trends in Greece and Spain could eventually affect opinion in Italy, too," a

keep their diplomatic distance disappearing generally in France," from U.S. actions such as the said Edmund Van Gilder, the U.S. bombing raid on Libya, relations consul in Marseille. French diplomat said, "so they are between the two navies have conreassured by France's steps to imtinued to improve, becoming, as a prove Western cooperation on U.S. officer in Marseille put it recently, "intimate." French officials confirmed the

French warships in the Gulf, for example, use NATO codes for communicating with U.S. and oth-French military ties, but declined A U.S. official, noting that Mar-

er allied warships.

The new mood is very apparent in Marseille, a town that has always thrived on foreign sailors. Now sadly decayed, the port, which traditionally accounted for one-third When U.S. missiles are about to of the city's jobs, has lost business to more modern rivals in northern Europe. So officials and business much U.S. military power repeople in the city welcome the U.S. Navy's visits as an economic stimubases after President Charles de

In the last two months alone repairs on the aircraft carrier Coral Sea and the missile cruiser Ticonderoga have given \$750,000 in work to Marseille's two main shipyards.

That acrimonious episode led to a decade-long chill in U.S.-French The 6th Fleet, whose maintenance needs have grown with the in the late-1970s under President Gulf deployment, has sent a stream Valery Giscard d'Estaing when of warships to Marseille, and U.S. France started becoming more naval officers said they intended to openly concerned about growing Soviet military power. continue the policy.

Although Marseille has a reputa-

tion for crime and anti-Arab raclifted a ban on U.S. nuclear war-ships in French ports, and U.S. ballistic-missile submarines started ism, U.S. sailors recently in the city said they got friendly treatment "It's a sailor's port," one said. making occasional appearances at

#### German Patient Dies in Blaze

ESSEN, West Germany - A palarly visible in the Mediterranean in Essen caught fire, the police said.

compared to three Americans at

the U.S. Consulate and one official

at the British mission.

The attacks interrupted some preparations for the elections on associated with Gaullism is almost

gone from Marseille, just like it's The terror campaign, which began with a fire that was set early in ovember at the national election headquarters, had diminished The rapid growth of U.S. naval activities in French ports has been markedly in the last two weeks. And although many important asquickly matched by increased Sovipects of conducting the elections remained unresolved, fears that the et intelligence attention, said a U.S.

> "Last Friday, I would have told you everything was running fine," some men believed in two incident ing the efforts of some 30,000 volumers.

Renewed Acts of Terror Sweep Capital of Haiti As Elections Approach

By Joseph B. Treaster

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiu -With the presidential elections just voting has swept through the Haitian capital.

One of the main open-air markets in Port-au-Prince was destroyed Monday by a fire that appeared to be arson. Shots were fired at national election headquarters and at the offices of two presidential candidates, and the main elections office for the capital district was ransacked.

One man was killed and two were hurt in the fire at the market. Two main roads as well as the

national highway heading north were blocked Monday morning with burning tires and rubble. For the first time in a terror campaign that started more than three weeks ago, several attacks were car-

ried out in daylight. Many schools were closed, and by early Monday afternoon most of the stores and businesses in central Port-au-Prince had been shuttered and

nday and raised new concerns about whether voters might be afraid to go to the polls.

voting might have to be postponed The source noted that the Soviet had begun to fade. consulate in Marseille was now staffed by more than 30 officials,

unteer poll workers. "But today I don't know.

In some of the attacks on Monday, witnesses said, the assailants days away, a new wave of violence apparently intended to disrupt the toral Council. The same message appeared on Monday in red letters on many walls in the capital.

Some Haitians said they feared the introduction of this slogan might be an attempt to set the stage for an intervention in the elections by the armed forces.

They are trying to create chaos so the army will be able to say it has to intervene and we cannot have elections," said Alain Rocourt, the treasurer of the electoral council.

The army-dominated provisional government headed by Lieutenant General Henri Namphy has been feuding with the electoral council since summer, when General Namphy tried to take responsibility for conducting the elections away from the council in violation of Haiti's Constitution.

No more than token protection has been provided for the election officials and their offices, and the council members have frequently accused General Namphy of not doing his duty. Until last week, he had refused to provide any material support for the elections.

Those trying to disrupt the elections have not been identified, but most Haitians and Western diplomats say they assume they are people who benefited in one way or another from the dictatorship of François Duvalier, and his son, Jean-Claude, who succeeded him and ruled until he fled Haiti in February 1986.

Radio Métropole reported that some men believed to have been involved in two incidents on Mon-

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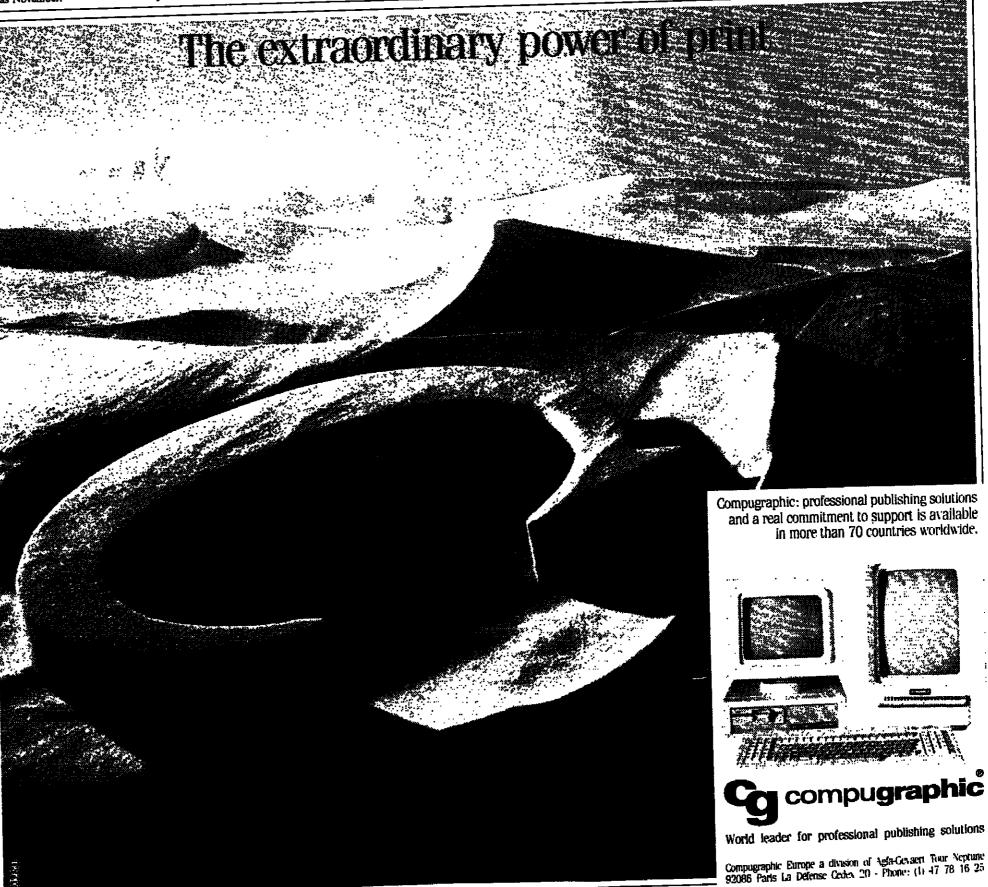
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#### THE BEST OF TASTE: MARTINI Take Beefeater Gin and dry Vermouth in a proportion anywhere from 21 to 1 to 5 to 1. Pour into an ice cold mixing glass with ice, stir and then strain. Add a twist of lemon. For a recipe leaflet which further demonstrates the excellence and versatility of Beefeater Girg why not write to: James Burrough, Beefeater House, THE GIN OF ENGLAND Montford Place, Kennington Lane,

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### ARTS/LEISURE

# Pollock Museum **Starts With Ground Work**

By Douglas C. McGill

AST HAMPTON, New York — In the converted barn here that for years was Jackson Pollock's studio, something resem-bling one of his drip paintings has been unexpectedly discovered under some floorboards.

This painting, though, is hardly of the conventional sort: it is composed of the drips and splashes Pollock left on the studio floor while making his swirling canvases of the late 1940s and early '50s.

a museum and center for the study dealer and an executor of the Polof his work and of that of his wife. lock-Krasner estate. the painter Lee Krasner.

the study center director, of the the Metropolitan Museum of Art. the Metropolitan Museum of Art, spidery trails of paint on the studio and is currently curator of several floor. "Cézanne had an easel, and if major private collections.

Besides transforming the house an easel. But if you come to Jackson Pollock's studio, you see a floor, because that's where he formed to be open to the public by appointment only starting next June.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, outsly as Pollock, whose works have and is currently curator of several expressions of dozens of intellecture phen Polcari, a professor of modern at the didiot savant, "said Stephen Polcari, a professor of modern and studio into a museum, which is to be open to the public by appointment only starting next June.

But if the Pollock whose works have and is currently curator of several expressions of dozens of intellecture phen Polcari, a professor of modern at the didiot savant, "said Stephen Polcari, a professor of modern at the didiot savant," said Stephen Polcari, a professor of modern at the didiot savant, "said Stephen Polcari, a professor of modern at the didiot savant," said Stephen Polcari, a professor of modern at the didiot savant, "said Stephen Polcari, a professor of modern at the didiot savant, and stephen Polcari, a professor of modern at the didiot savant, and stephen Polcari, a professor of modern at the didiot savant, "said Stephen Polcari, a professor of modern at the didiot savant, and stephen Polcari, a professor of modern at the didiot savant, "said Stephen Polcari, a professor of modern at the didiot savant, "said Stephen Polcari, a professor of modern at the didiot savant, and stephen Polcari, a professor of modern at the didiot savant, and stephen Polcari, a professor of modern at the didiot savant, and stephen Polcari, a professor of modern at the profess floor, because that's where he pointment only starting next June.

lock, as it were, after tearing up study center containing books and some unspattered Masonite boards catalogues pertaining to the Polthat covered the studio floor. She surmises that Krasner had them put down. Pollock died in a car as Robert Motherwell, Willem de as Robert Motherwell d accident in 1956. Krasner lived in the house and used the studio barn is 25 feet square. While Krasner left around \$23 lt was there that Pollock created with a square in the shelves contain an ample, shows that throughout the will tape interviews of recollections of the artistic scene in eastern Long listand from the postwar years that Pollock created magazines. The shelves contain an through the 1960s.

By Michael Kimmelman

New York Times Service

TEW YORK — A major and previously unknown score by

Franz Liszt is to be auctioned at

Sotheby's in London on Friday. The work for piano bears no title, date or signature but has been iden-

tified by Liszt experts as having

been written by the composer be-tween 1830 and 1832, when he was

in his late teens and early 20s and

active throughout Europe as a con-

cert pianist. It is full of the extrava-

gantly virtuosic writing that char-acterized his work in this period.

"I don't think there has ever

been a Liszt discovery on this

scale," said Stephen Roe, a director

in Sotheby's department of manu-

scripts in London.

rities to the Pollock-Krasner Foundation, whose purpose is to provide financial help to needy artists, her will stipulated that none of the money could be used to establish the museum and study center.

The will did, however, specify that the home and studio either be given to a non-profit institution within three years, or be sold if no such group could be found. Last May, the house and studio and two-acre plot were donated to the Stony Brook Foundation, a nonof the late 1940s and early '50s.

The painted floor will shortly be partly covered with Plexiglas as part of a project to convert Polock's former home and studio into a museum and content for the study.

An East Hampton resident, Peri-"It's a document of Pollock's man has held research positions at presence here," said Meg Perlman, the Museum of Modern Art and

Perlman hopes to use a third build-Perlman discovered the lost Poling on the estate as a library and

Unknown Liszt Score on Block

at McMaster University in Ontar-

io. Walker was one of several ex-

perts who confirmed the authentic-

Sotheby's. Although he has not seen the entire 36-page score,

Walker said that from what he

knew of the piece, it is a significant

discovery and should enter the

standard repertory.

The score, on two types of paper

and written in brown ink in a hur-

ried, untidy hand with many cor-

rections and alterations, is in the

form of a fantasy. Its discovery is

significant, Roe said, not only be-

cause the work had been entirely

unknown but also because it con-

tains early examples of Liszt's later

Roe said only that the score "just

writings and style.



Jackson Pollock at work on a drip painting.

alogues from art exhibitions, "Bull-

'A popular image of Pollock is

Liszt in 1838.

marked "presto a capriccio" in C

minor and ends with a bravura

coda in E. In between there are

several sections, including a chan-

sonette with variations and an ex-

tensive larghetto religioso that con-

During his lifetime, Liszt had

more than 100 publishers, and

many of his pieces remain lost. But finding a work of this scale that had

been entirely unknown is extraor-

tains the "Chapelle" material.

the paintings that made him a key early edition of "Finnegans Wake," figure - many art historians would along with other volumes of fiction say the key figure — of postwar and popular science, as well as cat-American art.

No postwar artist has been inter- finch's Mythology," and dozens of preted so frequently and so vari- art and film magazines. ously as Pollock, whose works have

House and Study Center is likely to educated person. He wasn't an inperpetuate some of these theories reflectual, but he was au courant.

Liszt scholars in Britain, Sweden,

the United States, Hungary and

Roe believes it may be the

"Grand Solo Caractéristique à Pro-

pos d'une Chansonette de Pan-

seron," a work to which the com-poser refers in a letter of Dec. 12,

a long section that seems to be an early version of "La Chapelle de Guillaume Tell," a work by Liszt from 1835-36. Pedal markings and

fingerings in the manuscript were

evidently added after it was writ-

ten, suggesting to Roe that the

The piece, Roe said, provides

early instances of Liszt's later com-

composer performed the work.

1832. The piece, Roe said, contains

THE LONDON STAGE termination to discuss the loss of religious faith and its rediscovery.

The title character, craggily and angrily played by Albert Finney, is an ex-priest who, when kidnapped by Arab terrorists, has returned to the faith as the result of a final sacrament performed for a dying colleague in conditions of appalling horror. Released and back in England as the curtain rises, Farr goes to a charitable halfway house run for priests who have lost their faith, only to find them oddly unable to deal with his rebirth.

By Sheridan Morley

For the purposes of the debate that ensues over six short scenes and a fortnight, Harwood has set up five contrasting figures to tackle Farr. There's the butch atheist falling apart at Farr's recantation of atheism (Bob Peck), the wonderful-ly waspish old gay in a string of pearls (Hugh Paddick), the longsoffering but unforgiving warden (Bernard Lloyd), the sympathetic nursing brother (Dudley Sutton) and the one with a guilty past (Trevor Peacock), all there to represent aspects of loss, and all ready to move the chairs into semi-circles for Shavian explorations of the many and varied ways in which God is not mocked.

Clearly a priest who has redis-covered his faith is not about to feel at home in a subsidized limbo ap-

Picasso Etching

Brings \$583,000

The Associated Press

mous Japanese collector purchased

night, according to the spokeswom-

Picasso and Morris Pinto.

record for the artist.

## ONDON -- Ronald Harwood's "J.J. Fart." at the Phoenix, deserves a welcome for unfashionable courage. Not since Graham Greene gave up agonizing about the Catholic dilemma on stage back in the 1950s can there have been a drama so single-minded in its de-

Albert Finney and Bob Peck in "J.J. Farr."

parently reserved for others who has now had to be globally recycled

Finney's Return to the Fold

have not, but Finney manages to suggest also the alienation of the hostage, his eyes and body forever darting around the stage, always trying to guard a back that has been scarred with something that may very well not be the sign of the

more than a neurotic device to allay a fear of death is ritually explored as is the possibility that in the end the moderate and the weak will drive out the strong, as they finally allow Farr to wander off toward the horizon, simply because they can't tolerate the certainties of either absolute faith or total atheism.

This is, at times, a play that hovers on the borderlines of its uncerfor longer or shorter moments manage to catch something of his intense and mesmeric energy. That

"La Femme qui pleure" (The Crying Woman) at auction Monday strong as this one.

Another Picasso engraving, "La Femme au tambourin," sold in eby's in New York, holds the previous record of \$140,000. Fernand Léger's "Le Garçon de the Strand. To the strains of café," painted in 1920, sold for 10 "Waltzing Matilda," Dame Edna

The notion that faith is nothing to touch her.

DARIS — A Picasso engraving of a woman crying brought a record-breaking 3.3 million francs (about \$583,000) at auction here, four times the highest price ever before paid for an etching according to a spokeswoman for the Drouot auction center. An anonymous languages collector murchased something that might get us ates a long-suffering audience phy, who also co-directs with Ultz, through the next confrontation, while delivering a random, manic as the tougher of the two slaves.

But it is elegantly and sharply written, and the five actors, led by Peck, who get to challenge Finney state of toilets for the disabled.

The state of toilets for the disabled and fear and sexual doubt, by lust and fear and sexual doubt,

alone is what eventually saves Ronwas in the collections of Marina well to do so in a company as

The almost legendary Barry gothic eccentricity as to render all the supporting performances of Humphries has taken possession of attempts at analysis utterly futile. Miles Anderson and Patrick Bailey. million francs to an unidentified and her two supporting stars. Sir Swiss collector, a record for the artist.

A painting by Georges Rouault, "Crépuscule," painted in 1937-38, first prostate foundation, for the brought 3.3 million francs, also a Demois long heart of the state of t

Dame's long-hospitalized husband,

In the Barbican Pit, the RSC's Jean Genet season now comes to an end with "Deathwatch" and "The following sudden death.

the upper circle in an urgent desire confusion, and an idea which allows the audience to find power-

Undoubtedly "The Maids" recently rather better reworked by Wendy Kesselman as "My Sister in taken totally monstrous control of her creator. We then get a couple ling piece, a fetishist triangular celmore hours of Ednacare, in the ebration of love and death made all course of which she ritually humili- the more chilling by Gerard Mur-

It would require several teams of and though one grows a little weary psychiatrists to explain the British of Saint Genet's holy-evil paradox obsession with a highly talented obsessions, there is in the end Australian actor and writer who something both haunting and The etching is one of 15 similar pieces done by Pablo Picasso as part of his work on the painting art to return to a lost world of "Guernica." The etching formerly art to return to a lost world of his work on the painting art to return to a lost world of his work on the painting art to return to a lost world of his work on the painting art to return to a lost world of his work on the painting art to return to a lost world of his work on the painting art to return to a lost world of his work of his work on the painting and frightening about these shorter mother from a nightmare by Fellini. What is clear is that when, on a articulate disputation, then it is as fork-lift truck, Dame Edna finally which still remains in the main Barascends to the heavens in a vain bican repertoire upstairs. The Ultz attempt to be reunited with Norm settings, a prison cell, around and dressed like some demented which the inhabitants clamber like harvest-festival goddess, the one-man show reaches a level of such

#### INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

and hitherto unknown piece," said last year and that it belongs to a begins with a long introduction £60,000, or \$70,000 to \$105,000.

Allan Walker, a noted Liszt scholar private owner. He has shown it to

perts who confirmed the authentic-ity of the handwriting for heard of it before.

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positional style, including his use of dinary, Roe said. The score is exprogressive tonality. The fantasy pected to sell for £40.000 to

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Dame Edna comes among us in the massage parlor of the human spirit which she is graciously pleased to call her auditorium, all the while spreading good Australian cheer and visualizing catastrophe as a Niagara of nonentities cascade to their demise while leaning out of the upper circle in an urgent desire In deepest mourning, which con-

to touch her.

The first half of a marathon and exotic evening, about as long as "King Lear" but with better laughs, is taken up with Sir Les and Sandy, both one-joke creations who really to be seen that the Desar has not in feet. Wendy Kesselman as "Mer June 1 to The Maids".

Wendy Kesselman as "Mer June 1 to The Maids". prove that the Dame has not in fact

#### DOONESBURY



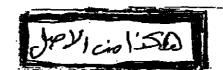






#### **WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT**





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# France: The New Issues

### IN THE NEWS

#### Sept. 13: New Caledonia Votes For France

New Caledonia votes overwhelmingly to remain a French territory. The voting by 58.9 percent of the 34,000 registered voters was 98.3 percent in favor of maintaining the status of a French overseas territory. Critles said the result was a foregone conclusion because opponents among the indigenous Melanesians, the Kanaks, had urged a boy-cott of the referendum.

#### Oct. 12: Rightists Disrupt Late-Night Assembly

The extreme-right National Front cause chaos during a late-night session of the National Assembly by flipping voting switches of absent members of rival parties. The Front, widely condemned in September over remarks in which its leader de-scribed Nazi gas chambers as a "detail of history," said it had staged the voting incident to protest absenteeism during a debate on a drug law.

#### Oct. 30: Scandal Breaks Over Iran Arms Sales

A leaked report from the Defense Ministry says Luchaire SA, a French weaponsmaker, had exported \$120 million worth of artillery rounds to Iran from 1984 to 1986. Further evidence about other French arms sales to Iran in 1985 surfaced when the newspaper Le Matin published copies of documents concerning the export to Sweden of 800 metric tons of gunpowder and 250 tons of high explosives that were ultimately destined for Iran.

#### Nov. 12: Minister Delays **Privatization Plans**

The privatization of Union des Assurances de Paris, France's largest insurance group, is post-poned in view of

weak stock prices. Finance Minister

Edouard Balladur

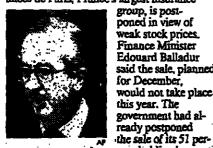
this year. The

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said the sale, planned

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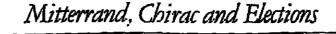
Matra SA, the arms and electronics group, and dropped plans price of shares in the 12 companies sold off so far by the government are trading on average 10 percent below their issue price.

#### Nov. 13: Paris and Bonn **Extend Cooperation**

At the end of a two-day summit in Karls-ruhe, West Germany, French and West Ger-man leaders sign several pacts to extend cooperation in economic, monetary and military fields. The leaders confirmed plans to create a "security and detense council" in Paris to coordinate military cooperation.

#### Nov. 24: Interest Rates Cut

The Bank of France cuts its intervention and seven-day repurchase agreement rates by 1/4 point in response to the U.S. budget accord and in conjunction with a cut by the West German Bundesbank.



# Beyond the Political Fray Lies a 'Choice of Society'

By Julian Nundy

ARIS — Rarely since Charles de Gaulle came to power in 1958 has France's political future been so difficult to gauge. Since parliamentary elections brought Prime Minister Jacques Chirac into office in March 1986, the political scene has been dominated by two elements — uncertainty over President François Mitter-rand's intentions and which of the two main conservative leaders is best equipped to succeed him.

Now there is an end in sight to months of repetitive speculation: presidential elections next spring that will either bring the Socialist Mr. Mitterrand back to the Elysée Palace or introduce a successor.

Whatever the result, the new president is unlikely to have the support of a majority in the National Assembly and many analysts foresee a "cohabitation bis," a new form of the left-right power-sharing that resulted from the conservatives' parliamentary election victory last year, as the likely

Such a situation, which could make for shifting coalitions that are hostage to their weakest links, is precisely what de Gaulle had intended to avoid when he created the Fifth Republic 29 years ago.

The final election dates have not yet been officially set,

but the first round is expected to be held on April 24 with the second, runoff round on May 8.

In this pre-campaign period — the official campaign will start in March — opinion polls consistently place Mr. Mitterrand well ahead in the popularity stakes and therefore best placed to win. Whenever he is asked, the 71-year-old Mr. Mitterrand talks wistfully of a desire to retire, a tack that convinces no

As an aide to the president said last week, "Mitterrand has not made up his mind and he will not decide until late."

But, he said, recent attacks on the president by members of Mr. Chirac's conservative coalition "are inciting him to

fight."

Mr. Mitterrand himself is said to tell associates that it is

his enemies rather than his friends who are likely to persuade him to run.

Attacks against Mr. Mitterrand have ranged from warnings that his age might be a hindrance in a second seven-year mandate to allegations that the Socialist government that was in power from 1981 to 1986 turned a blind eye to illegal arms sales to Iran while the Socialist Party earned a commission from the traffic.

The arms affair, involving the export of about 450,000 artillery shells to the Islamic Republic, is one of a network of scandals criss-crossing the political spectrum that are discussed by politicians and the media under the general heading of "les affaires."

These "affaires" menace the reputations of the Gaullist

ustice minister, Albin Chalandon; Interior Minister Charles Pasqua; the former Socialist cooperation minister, Christian Nucci, and the former Socialist defense minister, Charles

Herou. While there is a French tradition that scandals involving politicians rarely come to a clear-cut conclusion, giving little reason to believe that any of this year's models will have a lasting effect, some political sources say they expect them to resurface constantly in what could be one of the roughest election campaigns in modern France.

Much of the rough stuff could well come between the two likely conservative candidates, Mr. Chirac and his anticohabitation center-right rival, former Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

A mild foretaste of this came after the alleged Socialist involvement in the Iranian arms deals came to a head early this month.

The Socialists placed the blame for the scandal on Mr. Chirac's office, hinting that associates of the Gaullist leader had orchestrated the leaks that implicated them.

Mr. Chirac, after a reportedly stormy meeting with the president, tried to calm the atmosphere by saying that politicians should "ensure that they do not feed disputes

which damage everyone." This was welcomed by Mr. Barre, who added his own

Continued on page IV

# Moslem Mosaic Among Immigrants Is Puzzle for Nation

ARIS - France, which has long prided itself on being the "eldest daugh-ter" of the Roman Catholic Church, has suddenly, in little more than a generation, become home to as many as three million Moslems.

Islam has overtaken Protestantism and Judaism to become France's second most numerous religion. But it is fragmented, often mistrusted and little understood either by the

government or the population at large.

In most people's minds, Islam is synonymous with Arab — and in most cases this is true. The majority of Moslems in France come from North Africa and elsewhere in the Arab world. But there are also important Moslem communities from countries in Africa south of the Sahara, from Mauritius, Réunion and the Comores archipelago in the Indian Ocean, from the Indian subcontinent, Iran, Turkey

In addition, there are about 40,000 French converts to Islam, mostly middle-class people attracted to its mystical aspects. About onethird of the Moslems in France are thought to have French nationality.

In 1971, there were only 33 mosques or

According formal recognition to Islam implies integrating its adherents into society to a far greater extent.

other formal places of worship in France for Moslems. Today, there are nearly 1,000, many financed with petrodollars by Saudi Arabia or provided by factories with large Moslem work forces. In addition, there are about 600 Islamic associations representing a wide range of

Since the early 19th century, the nonconfessional French state has ordered its relationship with major religions through formal agreements with recognized representative bodies, such as the Central Consistory in Paris

for the Jewish community.

But, lacking a structure and a hierarchy, Islam has no formal contacts with the state. And the fact that the various Islamic associations are frequently rivals makes it impossible for the authorities to concede to Islam as a whole the official status it gives to other reli-

The closest to an official representative is the mufti of the Grand Mosque of Paris, Sheikh Abdel Hamid Amer, but he is support-ed by the Algerian government and does not reflect the views of the vast majority of Mos-

Amid this confusion, and with a background of tense relations between France and Iran, the perceived threat of Shiite fundamentalism looms disproportionately large. In the eyes of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who had lived near Paris as a political exile, France seems to be only a notch lower in iniquity than the Great Satan itself, and the

constant fear of the French security services is that this tension could erupt at any moment are with modernity, or whatever. Another elethat this tension could erupt at any moment into civil disorder and terrorism. But the vast majority of Moslems in France

are Sunni, and, according to Gilles Kepel, author of a recent book about them, too identity to throw themselves en masse into the arms of the Shiite revolution.

"Without a doubt, it is better to avoid the thinking that sees in every Moslem a terrorist in full flower," he said. "It would be equally as absurd to see a Torquemada in every Catholic or a Rabbi Kahane in every Jew."

Nevertheless, he said, "it would be blind to deny that numerous acts of terrorism and hostage-taking form part of the anti-Western strategy of certain Middle Eastern states."

Lucette Valensi, who teaches North African and Middle Eastern history in Paris and at the University of California, said Shiite fundamentalism does not have any direct or institu-tional influence among Moslems in France, "but it does have an influence in terms of being a model of resistance to the West which has been successful, and which is motivated by Islam instead of by nationalism or anti-

nperialism."
"In this respect," she said, "it has nurtured

ment is that fundamentalism does not only exist in its Khomeinist form - you have many other expressions of it, such as the different movements that have been financed in France

The attempts of these countries to buy influence, she said, "has to be seen in terms of political and ideological competition and as an effort to occupy the terrain against others." Mrs. Valensi said instability is likely to exist

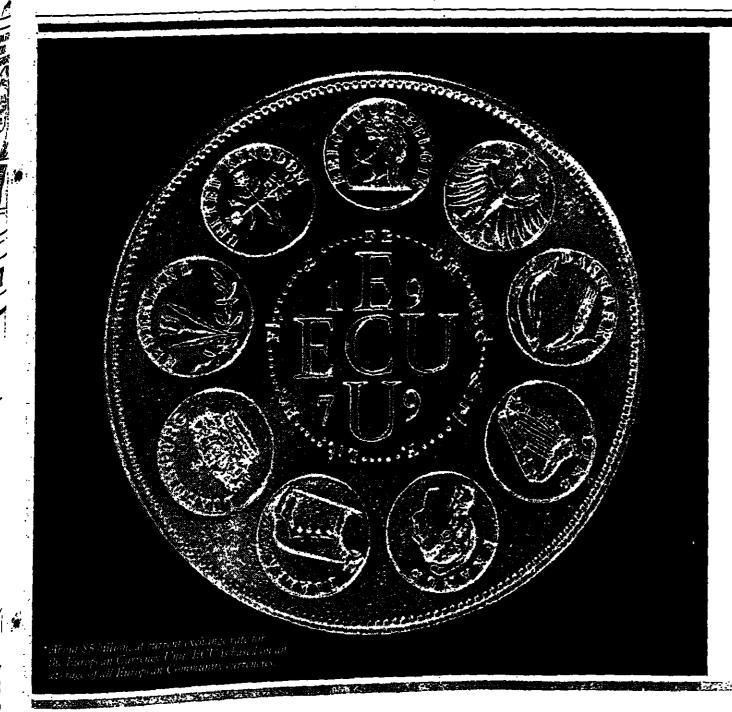
so long as there is no structure "that would institutionalize the presence of the Islamic community and avoid the intervention of for-

"It is something with which France will have to come to grips within the next few

years," she said.

According formal recognition to Islam implies integrating its adherents into society to a far greater extent than at present. But racist, above all anti-Arab, tendencies are fauned by the rightist National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen on the one hand, while, on the other hand, many first-generation immigrants, particularly among the lower social strata, are reluctant

Continued on page II



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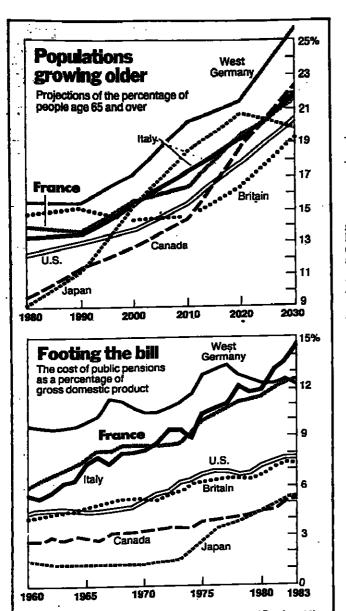
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### Health Care I Joblessness



# Social Insurance System Groans Under Its Deficit

By Jacques Neher

ARIS - First, start with a society accustomed to having most of its insurance needs met by the government. Add equal measures of low economic growth, high unemployment, a rapidly aging population and ballooning health care expenses. Include bureaucratic inefficiency, fraud, powerful lobbies and political self-interest, and you have a recipe for social insecurity.

France, which since 1945 has insured its popula-

tion against the hardships of unemployment, work-place accidents, disease, old age and raising a family, is now facing the reality that it cannot afford its

social security system. Indeed, a special committee appointed by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac earlier this year to explore the problem took as its symbol the whale, another

endangered species.

Mr. Chirac himself minced no words last April, when he deemed the system "in peril." He noted that a succession of rescue plans over the past 10 years "hasn't prevented spending from growing faster than

Despite another emergency plan enacted last May to patch up the system, the SECU, as it is known, will suffer a 10 billion franc (\$1.74 billion) deficit in 1987, and officials predict that it will grow to 28 billion However, these gaps are tiny compared with projections recently made in a report by the French Senate, the upper house of Parliament, which sees the

SECU deficit growing to between 120 billion francs and 160 billion francs by 1992, depending on the economy.

Of the SECU's three major insurance programs, health, retirement and family (an unemployment fund is managed separately), the health insurance program weighs heaviest and is draining money the fastest. A former SECU official called it "the heart of

The nealth insurance plan, which reimburses, to varying degrees, everything from eye checkups and prescription drugs to major medical expenses, ac-

counts for half of the total expenditures by the SECU, which are estimated for 1987 at 725 billion

Health care consumption, in volume of services rendered, has grown 43 percent since 1980. As a result, the French have become the third largest health care consumers in the world (behind the United States and Sweden), with medical expenses representing 9.1 percent of France's gross national prod-

The retirement fund is also in trouble since the population is aging faster and living longer in its retirement years. By the year 2020, 26 percent of the population is expected to be over 60, versus 18 percent currently. Retirement benefit payonts will have to grow 5 percent per year to keep pace.

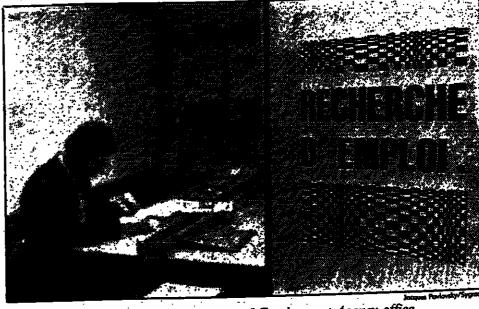
The family protection program, which, for example, pays parents of two children 544 francs per month, regardless of need, is in relatively good health. The number of children, 12.5 million, covered by the program is not expected to grow over the next few years, despite a recent campaign encouraging parents to have a third child.

The special commission created to study the situa-tion released its findings last month, suggesting a variety of measures to put the system back on its feet. These included placing a new tax on the individual's gross income at its source, the rate for which would be decided each year by the Parliament.

To cut costs, the commission proposed outlawing advertising on tobacco and alcohol products, which are believed responsible for 50,000 deaths a year in France and for a large portion of health care expendi-tures. It also suggested limiting the number of new doctors and eliminating surplus hospital beds. The report also called for a more streamlined,

fficient management. The proposals drew predictable fire from organized labor, retirees and the powerful French medical establishment at recent public hearings, reflecting the political sensitivity of the problem.

JACQUES NEHER, a journalist based in Paris, is a regular contributor to the International Herald Tri-



Job seekers filling out forms at a National Employment Agency office.

## Searching for a Formula To Brake Unemployment

ARIS — Just when economists began seeing a thin ray of light at the end of a long tunnel of joblessness in France, last month's stock market crash came along to blacken the

As such, most observers expect that France's chronic unemployment will be high on the list of campaign issues confronting contenders for the

French presidency next May.

However, they say, it probably will not affect the outcome, as the problem has been mounting since 1973 under both conservative and Socialist govern-

"Unemployment will be a very important theme in the election, but it won't much affect the choice of candidates because the people now know there are no miracle solutions," said Guy Longueville, an economist with Banque Nationale de Paris.

France's unemployment rate, which hovered around 2 percent through much of the 1960s boom, took flight after the first oil shock, growing to 4.1 percent by 1975 and, following the second oil shock, to 6 percent by 1979.

With wrenching industrial restructuring sparked by the 1980-1982 recession, the layoffs multiplied, particularly in the steel, auto, coal and shipbuilding

industries. The jobless rate grew to 10 percent in 1984, 10.2 percent in 1985 and 10.5 percent last year. By August, it had reached 10.7 percent.

Encouraging news came in September when unem-ployment dropped back to 10.5 percent, providing the first signs that France was beginning to create

In fact, Mr. Longueville said he expected the final quarter's statistics to show a net gain of new jobs, with the growth of service-sector employment out-weighing the loss of jobs in the industrial sector. But for next year, the outlook has suddenly immed gloomy as a result of the stock market plunge.

"We've just revised our estimates for economic growth in France down to only 1 percent in 1988," said Mr. Longueville. "In that context, we can't help but see a new net loss of jobs."

Even before the stock market turmoil, a world labor market report issued by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Develop-11 percent in 1988, the highest of the seven leading dustrial countries.

That study presumed an economic growth rate of 2 percent, a figure it now is also revising downward.

Translated into human terms, France has about 2.6 million people searching for work in a population of 55.5 million

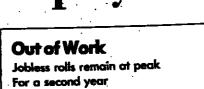
About 25 percent of the job-seekers are in semiskilled trades, while another 15 percent have no skills, according to government statistics. Roughly 12 percent of the unemployed are immigrants, about three-quarters of them from outside the Common

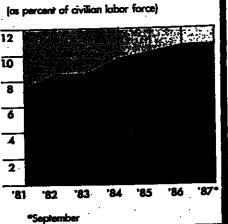
As in many countries, unemployment has hit young workers the hardest. In 1986, the jobless rate for French teen-agers was 29.2 percent, and 22.2 percent of those between 20 and 24 years old were

iso without work. As worrisome to French officials is the level of long-term unemployment, which, according to the OECD study, is particularly severe in France. The long-term unemployed - those out of work for more than one year — now number about 835,000, and OECD economists see that number growing to 1.2 million next year, or about 45 percent of all the

This year, Labor Minister Philippe Seguin accelerated programs to retrain the long-term unemployed, but it is debatable how many will find jobs when the ing is finished.

In addition, about 178,000 workers under age 25 are enrolled in a highly touted youth employment program called TUC, or travaux d'utilité collective.





Launched in 1984, TUC provides government-subsi-

dized wages for part-time work.

In all, about 300,000 people are enrolled in some kind of government-sponsored retraining or "re-in-sertion" programs and, as such, are not included in the rolls of the jobless.

If included, economists say they would add about

one point to the unemployment rate, bringing it to

Michel Delabarre, the labor minister under the Socialist government, recently accused his successor of trying to "artificially" lower the unemployment rate by spending most of the money budgeted in 1988 for these retraining programs in the first quarter, before the elections. Mr. Delabarre said this would leave a "time bomb" in the hands of the next government. Mr. Séguin has not responded.

the government is taking other measures in an effort to find jobs for dislocated workers. For example, earlier this year, it launched so called enterprise zones in three regions affected by the phaseout of the Normed shipbuilding yards. More than 7.000 Normed employees will be left without

work by the end of next year. The program, which gives 10-year corporate in-come tax holidays to job-creating companies starting operations in the zones, has already received start-up commitments accounting for more than 1,000 new

jobs, according to Industry Minister Alain Madelin. Others are taking matters into their own hands. An organization called the France Foundation was launched in August to help people start their own job-creating businesses. It utilizes retired executives and donated expertise from the legal and business professions to help would-be entrepreneurs over-come the obstacles to starting a business in France. Guy Courtois, president of the organization, hopes

to help create one million workdays for the unemployed within the next 18 months. While few are optimistic about the short-term

outlook for employment in France, the longer-term view is a bit brighter.

With the peak of the demographic curve already entered into the work force, Paul Horne, an economist with Smith Barney in Paris, sees better chances for a significantly lower jobless rate, perhaps between percent and 9 percent.

"But I don't see that before the early '90s," he said. "after the next recession."

# Moslem Mosaic Presents Puzzle for Nation

Continued from page I

to become involved with society even if it were fully to accept them.

If these factors tend to militate against integration, at least in the short term, Mrs. Valensi and other experts say there are powerful forces leading toward integration in the longer term.

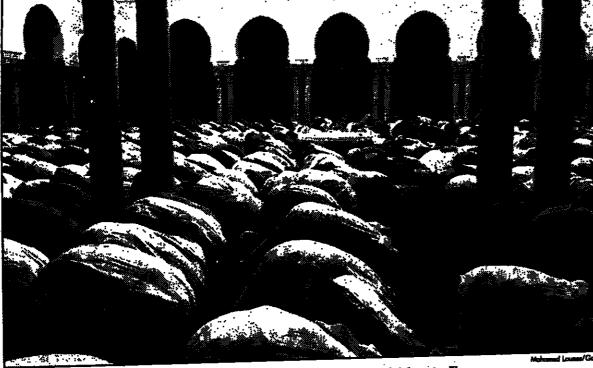
The French government, in cooperation with member countries of the Arab League, is about to open an Institute of the Arab World in Paris, in what a spokesman agreed is an attempt to diminish racial tensions. The hope is that the museum and documentation center, about one-quarter the size of the massive Pompidou Center in Paris, will help the French man-in-the-street to appreciate Middle Eastern culture rather than regard his Arab neighbors as an illiterate and crime-ridden threat to society.

The racial problem is especially complex in the southern port of Mai more than 120,000 immigrants from North Africa, making up about 10 percent of the population, have changed the aspect of en-tire areas of the city, and where the extreme right holds about one-fifth of the vote. But the shurs and epithets that are often directed against the newcomers are exactly the same as those made at the turn of the century against Italian immigrants, who have since

successfully integrated. "In the French political tradition, there has always been a proportion of fanatics—first against the Protestants, then against the Jews, now against the Arabs," Mrs. Valensi said. "But there has always been an Emile Zola to say 'Enough!' So far, the second tendency has always won, and I think it will in future. Le Pen and his followers are violent, but they will remain a minor-

Although Islam has been present in France since the 8th century, it remained a tiny minority until the end of the Algerian War 25 years ago. That war brought to France more than 900,000 French settlers, became as minds wairs and about 400,000 known as pieds noirs, and about 400,000 harkis, Arabs who fought on the French side during the war of independence, and their families.

While the pieds noirs quickly integrated, the barkis remain traitors to their native



Moslems at prayer in the Grand Mosque of Paris, a focal point of Islam in France.

unemployed in some areas and a high rate

The 1960s economic boom later brought hundreds of thousands of immigrants to France from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. They were regarded as temporary workers, but many remained, creating a second-gencration class of children who, like the harkis, are neither integrated into French society nor accepted by the countries whose

sports they hold. "You have kids in Marseille who have Algerian parents but who speak with the local accent and would be regarded as foreigners if they went 'home' to Algeria," Mrs.

Some argue that the rootlessness of many second-generation immigrants and their sense of frustration over poor living condi-

ism and to turn to violent solutions. While this may be true in individual cases, it is not generally borne out by the evidence, which indicates that after the first generation of immigrants, religious ideology tends to

According to Bruno Etienne, author of a. recent book on radical Islam, only about 5 percent of Moslems in France regularly and actively practice their religion.

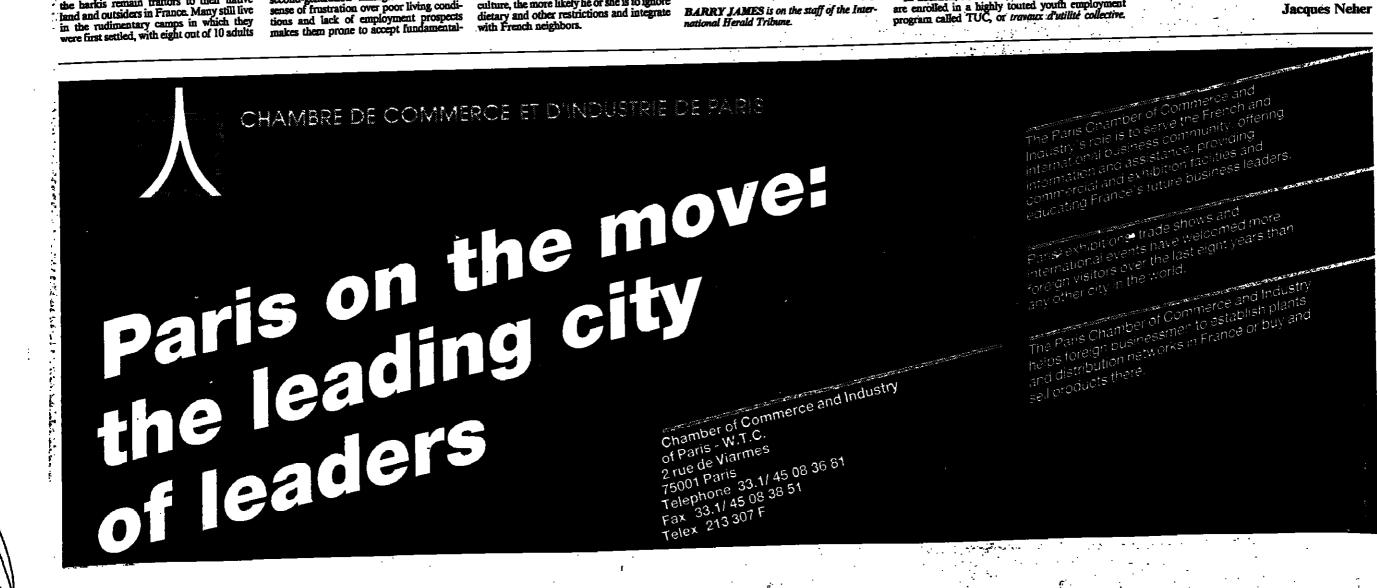
In many places, he told a commission which is drawing up a new code of nationality in France, it is possible to see Arab immigrants lining up to play the state lot-tery or place bets on horses, despite the mic prohibition on wagering.

Mr. Kepel said in his book that the greater an immigrant's degree of education and culture, the more likely he or she is to ignore dietary and other restrictions and integrate

And Mrs. Valensi noted a tendency toward syncretism, the combining of different religious traditions. For example, she said, many nominally Moslem families will respect Ramadan, but they will also buy presents and a tree at Christmas so that their children do not feel left out.

The preoccupation with fundamentalism, she added, "tends to make us forget that many second-generation people might be Moslem by tradition, but that they want to be French and that the next generation may be less attracted to Islam.

"I think Islam is part of a cultural tradition that is already to some extent syncretic and French," she said.



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# Dollar Effect Sharpens **Exporters' Problems**

By Jacques Neher

ARIS — Already suffering from an eroding share of the world market, French exporters are likely to experi-ence a further setback because of the dollar's latest decline.

The exchange-rate effect, say economists, will add to more fundamental problems contributing to France's trade deficit, which is expected to soar to 35 billion francs (\$6.14 billion) this year.

France's worsening trade position, particularly in industrial goods, has caused waves of alarm on both ends of the political spectrum and is sparking calls for a policy to promote export development.

In a recent report before the National Assembly, Aymeri de Montesquiou, a lawmaker

from Gers, warned that the "deterioration of our industrial trade ... is far from ended." Through October, France's trade deficit had mounted to 31.2 billion francs, against a deficit of only 2.4 billion francs in the same period of

For 1988, the government is speaking with two different voices in its outlook. Edouard Balladur, the finance, economics and privatization minister, in his budget for next year, has projected a trade deficit of 32 billion francs, while Foreign Trade Minister Michel Noir believes the trade accounts can be brought into balance, due largely to expected deliveries of Airbus aircraft.

Mr. Noir said last week that the worsening deficit was a result of higher import levels. "We must fight against the snobbism that consists in buying foreign [goods] rather than French,"

Economists, however, blame both the dollar and poor corporate strategies for the deterioration of France's trade performance.

Paul Horne, economist with Smith Barney in Paris, said the dollar's latest fall will give French products a significantly rougher time in the "dollar zone" -- North and South America and the Far East.

growing 3 percent next year, we may now see 2.5 percent." As a result, he said, "Instead of exports

The dollar, which peaked at a little over 10 francs in the spring of 1985 and fell to an average of almost 7 francs last year, started 1987 at about 6.4 francs. Soon after, it de-

scended to around 6 francs, where it had held until last month's world stock market crisis.

By mid-November, the dollar was trading at around 5.7 francs. This means that a bottle of French wine that sold for \$10 in the United States 30 months ago would now have to be priced at around \$17.50 to yield the same revenue for the French exporter - and that is not taking into account inflation.

That leaves the exporter to the United States and other dollar-zone countries a choice between raising prices to compensate for the currency exchange losses, suffering lost sales as a result, or accepting a fall in the profit margin in order to maintain market share.

Initial figures indicate that many companies are picking the first course. Last year, French exports to the United States fell 19 percent to 61 billion francs.

In the process, the United States' importance as an export market for France fell from third place in 1985, behind West Germany and Italy, to fifth place, behind Britain and Bene-

The falling dollar helped transform France's 2.2 billion franc trade surplus with the United States in 1985 into a 6 billion franc deficit in 1986. France last year imported 67 billion francs worth of American goods, down 8 percent from 1985.

Meanwhile, Mr. Horne said the franc's "effective devaluation" against the Deutsche mark over the past month could help French exporters pick up additional sales in West Germany and the Netherlands, where the guil-

der generally follows the mark.

The rise of the mark against the dollar in recent weeks has pushed the franc down against the German currency, sparking speculation that a realignment of the European Monetary System may be on the horizon.

Last year, France imported goods worth 172 billion francs from West Germany, an 8 per-cent increase from 1985. Exports rose only 2 percent to 133.1 billion francs, making France's trade deficit with West Germany grow from 28.6 billion francs to 38.9 billion

But if previous devaluations are an indication, there is no guarantee that a weaker franc will necessarily produce more sales.

# Trade Woes France's trade deficit, down dramatically

"It's not always a question of price, but also of quality and image," noted Petra Ott, economist with Citibank in Frankfurt. "French products don't have such a good image in the German market."

Indeed, exchange rates are not entirely re-sponsible for France's declining trade position. A recent report by INSEE, the national economic forecasting agency, blamed French companies for not focusing their energies in growing product categories, while also failing to hold on to profitable market shares they had already captured.

Claiming that France needs a large-scale policy to develop exports in the years ahead, Mr. Montesquiou earlier this month told his fellow lawmakers at the National Assembly that "to accept the deterioration of our commercial trade would be suicidal.

His trade proposals included: · Government intervention to promote bilateral relations between France and high potential markets such as South Korea, India, Brazil. Indonesia and China.

· Promotion of "triangular" operations, using French capital and know-how to manufacture, with joint venture partners in Asian countries, products for the French-speaking

 Tax reductions for companies that increase the ratio of exports to total sales each

# Defense Policy Keyed to Bonn

French and West German concepts of defense and fears of war differ radically.

By Julian Nundy

ARIS - Twenty-one years after forcing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to move its headquarters out of Paris. France's delense planning is furnly axed on cooperation with its West German neighbor.

The symbolic centerpiece of this cooperation is the forthcoming formation of a joint French-West German brigade under French command that will be based in West Germany.

The two countries agreed on Nov. 13 to set up a joint defense and security council next Jan. 22. Its creation, foreseen in the original French-West German treaty of reconciliation concluded by President Charles de Gaulle and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer on that date in January 1963. could appear to be a logical extension of the cooperation that exists in many other fields.

But it brings together nations whose concepts of defense and fears of war differ radically.

France, with its independent nuclear deterrent has strengthened its armed forces over the past 20 years with the apparently broad-based support of the population and certainly without the vocal pacifist opposition found in

West Germany. Officials on different sides of the political divide in France attribute this "political consensus" to France's determination, originally laid down by De Gaulle, to build

an independent defense, outside NATO's integrated command

While France fiercely defends its right to maintain its own nuclear force, the West Germans are haunted by the prospect that any nuclear war could well be played out on their soil.

Last month, during a state visit io Wesi Germany, President François Mitterrand attempted to allay

In France, it is the president who decides on the use of nuclear weapons so his word would be crucial whatever the composition

of his government or Parliament. Officials say Mr. Minerrand has decided against the use of France's short-range Hades and Pluton systems that would be used in a battlefield context and, therefore, in any Central European arena, preferring instead to keep nuclear weapons for a purely

deterrent role.
"The idea of a limited nuclear war is stupid, "said one aide to Mr. Mitterrand, "We want to rehabilitate deterrence

Although officials at the Elysee Palace say they do not perceive any Soviet threat to Western Europe under its current leadership, they specify that France's nuclear planning is aimed against Mos-

"We must keep our ability to impress the Soviet Union directone said.

At a press conference in Hannover last month, Mr. Mitterrand said: "I am simply concerned with preserving French deterrence. I have repeated that it is not a matter of winning a war but of preventing one.

He added that nations "seek very often to obtain the fruits of war without making war. That is the strategy of threats." To resist this, he said, France

rence and strategic nuclear deterrence is quite simply the ability of

had a "strategy of nuclear deter-

in general terms, French de fense officials still consider the role of the United States in NATO as too preponderant for France in return, preferring a greater fum-

at Böblingen in West Germany, is, French officials say, purely a symbol and does not presage any aitempts to merge the two armies. The French troops will come from France's First Army Corps while the Germans will be from territorial forces that are not under NATO command.

President François Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmin

Kohl during consultations in West Germany this month.

World War II, the commander of the brigade will be French, while its general staff will be mixed. OME West German politi-

Given Germany's defeat in

a country to reach the soil of an

brigade, made up of two battal-

ions from each country and based

The creation of a joint army

ggressor directly."

cians have suggested that a combined French-West German force could become an example for other European countries which might then

Mr. Mitterrand has said that Italy and Spain and other unnamed countries have expressed an interest, but French officials discounted the likelihood that it could grow into a major pan-Euro-

The officials also denied that French involvement with West Germany, possibly NATO's most committed member, implied either any rapprochement with the organization or any attempt to split West Germany away from it.

In their Nov. 13 statement France and West Germany said they would seek to promote the idea of "a European identity" on defense and security, principally through the Western European Union, which groups members of the continent's parliaments.

But French officials said they saw little prospect for fast movement within the Western Europe: an Union at the moment and that bilateral cooperation on defense issues "to get into the habit of working together" was probably the best way to make progress.

"We are ready to go very far as help our allies," an aide to Mr. Mitterrand said, "but when it is we

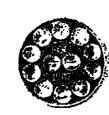
For this, as far as conventional forces were concerned. France needs to expand its Rapid Action Force, given that the Soviet Union could attack anywhere in Europe and would not necessarily make a first strike through the heavy concentrations of troops along the East-West borders, he said.

"The idea of a very mobile, powerful force would be very dis-



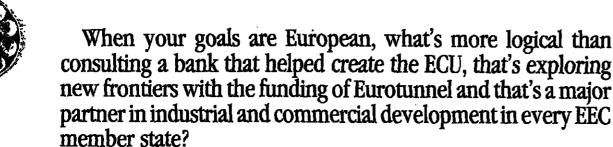








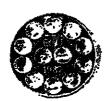
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# Beyond the Political Fray

Continued from page I

anti-Chirac barb by declaring that politicians "should also ensure

the official government spokes- code. man, then lamented that the center-right parties, "by stressing

The first round of the presidential election will decide whether Mr. Chirac, of the Gaullist Rally for the Republic, or Mr. Barre, of the Union for French Democracy, will go forward against Mr. Mitterrand or whoever is the Socialist

In the wings for the Socialist candidacy are a Mitterrand rival, Michel Rocard, and former Education Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement. Mr. Rocard has good poll ratings but few analysts give him a serious chance in a presiden-

The fortunes of the once-powerful Communist Party have fallen so low that some predictions give its candidate, André Lajoinie, as little as 4 or 5 percent of the vote. For Mr. Chirac, the election represents the culmination of nearly 12 years of constant political battling since he resigned from a first term as prime minister in a dispute with President Valery Gis-

card d'Estaing in 1976. For Mr. Barre, who succeeded Mr. Chirac as prime minister and remained in the post until the Socialist victory of 1981, the election will be the end of a campaign to convince the French that their interests lie not with the Socialists or the Gaullists, but toward the cen-

The two men's parties have been tied in a series of uneasy alliances for the past 10 years. Some political sources say that the presidential campaign will inevitably see a fierce battle between them that could strain their parties' ties to breaking point.

According to opinion polls, Mr. Barre, whose score is consistently above the 50-percent mark, is best placed to lead the presidential race for the right.

A poll in the weekly Paris
Match last week gave Mr. Barre 51
percent of favorable reactions

while Mr. Chirac took only 42 percent, compared to 57 percent when he took office. Fifty-eight percent of those polled said they were satisfied with Mr. Mitterrand as president.
If he runs, Mr. Mitterrand is expected to exploit the theme that

he is "president of all the French." expanding on the role of arbiter that he has carved out under cobe expected to push the merits of continuity in government policy.
Since Mr. Chirac came to power, his government has had its fair

share of buffeting. Lasi December, student protests against a series of university reform measures turned to tragedy

when a student died after being beaten by not police. The demonstrations grew, joined by many middle-class parents, and the gov-erument withdrew its proposals. It that they do not instigate such also postponed debate on other controversial legislation, particu-Budget Minister Alain Juppe, larly a new French nationality

> Later that month, the Christmas and New Year holiday period was ruined for many French families by extensive strikes on the railroads and Paris's Métro.

Once these had ended, with the state railroad agreeing to revise the new working conditions at the root of the conflict, exceptionally cold weather set in, adding to the transport chaos and to public dis-

Attention then turned to gov-

for French Democracy, an alliance of non-Gaullist center-right par-ties set up 10 years ago by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, could fall apart if Mr. Barre loses the elections opening the way for centrist groups to make deals with the So

Some French commentators a pravitation of political ideas to ward the center as the ideological barriers that have traditionally separated the French have softened. This, they say, would favor: more centrist style of administra-tion. On the left, this is seen as a

Chirac wins, acrimony between

movement toward the social de-

mocracy typical of northern En-

### Some French commentators see a gravitation of political ideas toward the center.

class of small shareholders as the main plank of Mr. Chirac's economic program, privatization of state-owned firms, picked up mo-

While some economists criticized the pace of the reform, saying that too many firms were being denationalized too quickly, the new share issues nevertheless attracted many small savers.

All this ended with the world stock market crash of October and the program has gone into effective abeyance.

Even at the Elysée, where there is no sympathy for privatization, officials say that the French seem to have realized that the collapse of share prices was part of a worldwide phenomenon and not the

fault of the Chirac government. But some analysts say that a backlash from those who put otherwise secure savings into the Parthe voters turn out in April. It will certainly take the edge off vaunting the virtues of economic liberalism during the campaign.

On the positive side, the Chirac government has scored notable successes against terrorism. rounding up a number of alleged members of a pro-Iranian group whose bombs caused 13 deaths in Paris in 1986.

If Mr. Mitterrand runs and wins, his preference will presumably be for a government drawn

But, given that the Socialists are unlikely to regain a majority in Parliament, this will be difficult unless they conclude alliances with the center, political sources

the two could have repercussion in a split between the two coust bringing the danger of political instability and constant changes government that marked the

years before the Fifth Republic

Mr. Barre has said that would be willing to strike an all ance with Socialists who was ready to support his program some analysts fear that deals with tional Front also could become fact of political life. Currently, the National From

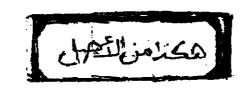
has about 10 percent support, so cording to polls. This dropped to percent in September after it leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, Je ferred to Nazi gas chambers as detail" of history. believed that the rise of the

tional Front stemmed from deeply felt racism among f French in areas with large in grant populations and that was likely to continue.

tional Front is a dangerous, and democratic party could be the mijor task of the next few years,

the talk has been for some time "a choice of society" being

This, the sources said, was not the issue in a world where, quote Mr. Chirac, promises con mit only those who listen." such as unemployment, but loo



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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1987

#### WALL STREET WATCH

### **Dollars Invested Abroad** Did Better Than in U.S.

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

EW YORK — The five-year buil market that drove stock prices to record levels by the end of August proved a bonanza to U.S. investors. But in hindsight, these investors would have fared emisderably better ventured abroad with their dellars associably to the had they ventured abroad with their dollars, especially to the

American investors also would have made more money in Britain, West Germany and Switzerland. By the same token, investors abroad reaped bigger profits by sticking to their own stock markets, rather than crossing the ocean to Wall Street.

Aside from benefits

from currency

changes, foreign

markets simply

performed better.

These comparative strategies are illustrated in stock indexes compiled by Morgan Stanley Capital International for August 1982 to August 1987, several weeks before October's plunge in American stock prices. The U.S. index correlates almost exactly to the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index. Dividends are not included in the results.

"An important part of the benefits of investing outside the United States was due to the decline in the value of the dollar against major foreign currencies," said Mark K. Sladkus, a vice president at Morgan Stanley.

"About 40 percent of the returns achieved here has been due to

the depreciation of the dollar." Aside from the benefits from changes in currency rates, foreign markets simply tended to outperform Wall Street prices in the same five-year stretch. For every \$100 invested at home in August 1982, U.S. investors would have received \$268.10 five years later.

In Japan, however, the same \$100 would have returned \$770 to American investors, because of rising prices of Japanese stocks and the currency factor. Similarly, each \$100 investment in the West German stock market would have increased to \$420.60. The same investment returned \$368.80 in the Swiss market and \$312.50 in Britain

If Japanese investors had invested at home, 100 yen would have returned 420.5 yen, as expressed in local currency. In Britain, £100 would have yielded £328.1.

But had people overseas invested in Wall Street, they would have been sorely penalized by the strength of their currencies against the dollar. Japanese investors would have felt the greatest hardship. For every 100 yen invested in the U.S. market, Japanese investors would receive only 146.4 yen after currency translations. Thus, it would have been almost three times as profitable for the Japanese to invest at home.

Over the five years, the dollar fell 45.4 percent against the yen. It dropped 27.5 percent against the mark and 29.8 percent against the Swiss franc. The dollar actually rose 5 percent against the pound. But for the British investor staying at home, the superior performance of the London market against the U.S. stock market more than compensated for the currency change.

All stock markets suffered in October's dramatic plunge in U.S. equity prices. But prices in Tokyo held up better than other markets, as shown by the period between the end of August and Nov. 18. The Japanese investor who stayed at home saw a decline of 12.9 percent in the value of equity holdings. American investors saw their holdings reduced by 25.2 percent. In Switzerland and Britain, the decline was slightly more than 26 percent. Stay-at-home German investors saw their holdings fall 34.4 percent. For individuals in the United States, the simplest way to invest

abroad has been to use international mutual funds. An index of these funds compiled by Lipper Analytical Services shows that, on average, a \$100 investment turned into \$444 in five years, if dividends and capital gains were reinvested.

### Car Sales In U.S. Fall 12%

Mid-November Is Slowest Since '81

Linted Press International

DETROIT — U.S. automakers reported a 12 percent drop in new car sales for the Nov, 11-20 period Tuesday, although sales of domes-tically manufactured light trucks rose 19 percent from levels of a year

The eight companies — General Motors Corp., Ford Motor Co., Chrysler Corp., Honda Motor Corp., Volkswagen of America, Nissan Motor Manufacturing U.S.A., Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A. and Mazda Motor Manufacturing (USA) Corp. -- said they had com-bined sales of 172,552 cars in the United States during the period.

That compared with 196,159 units sold in the same period in 1986, when Toyota was increasing production of its U.S.-made cars. Light truck sales amounted to

109,625 units, up 19 percent. General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and Nissan all build such vehicles do-

The daily selling rate of 19,172 cars compared with 21,795 for the same period last year, and was the slowest selling rate for mid-No-vember since 1981.

The annualized rate for the in-dustry during the period was 5.7 million cars, against 6.2 million last So far in 1987, the firms have sold nearly 6.36 million cars, down

14 percent from the almost 7.4 million units sold in the comparable 1986 period. Analysts said the industry had shown stability following the Oct.

19 stock market collapse and that many of the sales declines were evident among the higher-priced cars, most notably those made by We believe the data is still not

clean because many cars now being delivered were ordered before the crash," said Michael M. Luckey, of Shearon Lehman Bros. in New York. "We'll have to wait for December before we can tell."



### Dollar Nudges Volvo Off Old Road

If Krona Rises Further, Group Might Make Cars in U.S.

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herald Tribian PARIS—Sweden's biggest in-

dustrial group, Volvo AB, is considering producing cars in the United States if the dollar drops much further, according to the company's chairman, Pehr G.

A move to manufacture local-ly a portion of the 100,000-plus cars Volvo currently sells annu-ally in the United States, its single biggest market, could also be prompted by protectionist legislation being considered by Con-gress, said Mr. Gyllenhammar, who is also chief executive, in a

Paris interview.
"It wouldn't be possible for us to find a replacement for the U.S. market; we'd be absolutely determined to stay," he said. "If that means producing more in the United States, we would go

In a wide-ranging interview, Mr. Gyllenhammar, 52, also said

· He expects a worldwide exonomic downturn in 1988. Volvo is shopping for U.S.

food industry to hedge against nor in the first nine months of the cyclical swings of the automotive business.

 The almost year-old U.S. truck-making joint venture with General Motors Corp. has gone better than anticipated and Volvo is seeking additional truck manufacturing capacity.

Though he would not venture

Volvo is also shopping for food companies to hedge against auto industry swings.

an opinion on the dollar's course, Mr. Gyllenhammar said that if it declined by another 15 percent or 20 percent, "It would begin to get painful." Under such circumstances, he said, U.S. car production would be "conceivable."

The declining dollar has trimmed more than 3 billion kronor (about \$500 million) from Volvo's profits in the past 21 months, including 1 billion kro-

1987. Mr. Gyllenhammar said that within six months, the cushioning effects of Volvo's currency-hedging strategy would be re-duced to the point that the rate of forward contracts on the dollar would be almost the same as the prevailing market rate.
As a result, a further drop in

the dollar would be felt immediately on the company's bottom

In the past year, Volvo has raised its U.S. car prices three times for a total increase of about 5 percent. And while further increases are envisioned to help offset the falling dollar, Mr. Gylienhammar said they would not be made at the expense of market share.

If U.S. manufacturing were necessary, he said, Volvo could either "start from scratch" by building new facilities or else acquire factories shut down recentby other automakers. On Friday, Volkswagen AG of

West Germany announced it would close and sell its U.S. fac-See VOLVO, Page 13

# U.S. GNP Grew At Strong 4.1% Rate in Quarter

WASHINGTON - The U.S. economy grew at a 4.1 percent annual rate in the third quarter, improving the odds of the government meeting its growth target this year, the Commerce Department said

The growth in July through September is likely to cheer economists and financiers because it means the economy was stronger than had been thought in the days before the Oct. 19 stock market collapse.

Also Tuesday, the government said that corporate after-tax profits rose 5.2 percent in the third quarter, the best showing in a year.

The department last month esti-mated that gross national product, the country's total output of goods and services, had risen at a 3.8 percent annual rate after inflation during the third quarter.

But it revised that figure Tuesday after discovering more person-al spending and business invest-ment and more exports than it first detected. Those overcame cuts in earlier estimates of government and home spending.

The department also reported that the implicit price deflator, an inflation gauge, rose at an annual rate of 2.8 percent in the third quarter instead of the 2.4 percent esti-mated a month ago. The deflator expanded at a 3.5 percent rate during the second quarter.

The 4.1 percent annual rate of growth compares with a 2.5 percent rate in April through June.

The average annual rate for the first nine months of the year works

out to 3.7 percent, far better than the 3.2 percent growth the federal government counted on when it figured its revenues for 1987.

As a result, the economy has to grow at a 1.8 percent rate from Oct.

onward to hit that target. However, the stock market collapse last month sucked hundreds of billions of dollars out of the

economy, frightening potential investors around the world. Before the collapse, many economists were expecting the economy to grow at little more than a 1.8 percent rate. After the fall, many

#### Trade Deficit Swells to Record \$39.83 Billion

WASHINGTON - The U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened to a record \$39.83 billion in the third quarter as a rise in exports was more than offset by a surge in imports, the gov-ernment said Tuesday.

The increase followed a \$39.56 billion shortfall in the April-June quarter, which was

the previous record.

Analysis saw the report as further evidence that the deficit

is showing little sign of abating, even though a falling dollar has boosted exports by making U.S. goods less expensive abroad. Imports increased in the quarter by 6 percent to \$5.4

billion, but exports increased by 9 percent to \$65.3 billion. The deficit with Japan, the country with which the United States has regularly run the largest deficits, fell by \$800 mil-lion to \$13.5 billion. But this was offset by increases in the deficits with Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan.

analysts cut their expectations even further.

Tuesday's report could help dash predictions of an imminent recession, however. The 4.1 percent growth rate is the second-best showing in the past nine quarters and is likely to be viewed by economists as a sign of unsuspected vigor in the economy. With the latest adjustments, the

government estimates that GNP grew by \$38.1 billion, adjusted for inflation in the third quarter to reach \$3.83 trillion.

In its corporate profits report, the department said that the 52 percent growth was the best showing since the third quarter of 1986, when profits rose 6.5 percent. (UPI, Reuters)

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### **Currency Rates**

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	35.221	62.59	20.917	6.146	2100	11.434		25.63	0.2503
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Frankfurt	1.683		2,9945	10.1388	2.197.50	2 3648	62.67	2.4565	245.75
Londop (b)	1.7725		735.39	216.77	2.172.00	45188	15,149	274.75	9.137
Alian	1,238.00	2,189,90	1,6495	54715	1,227.5	1.22	3490	137	134.65
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Tokyo	135,05	245.25	<b>80.53</b>	23,71		0.7295	19304 *		1.0211 *
Zurick	1.3835	2,4569	0,1213	0.2424	0,1118 *				
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	Composer 99-179 days	472	6.72
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	3-menth Treasury bills	4.13	624
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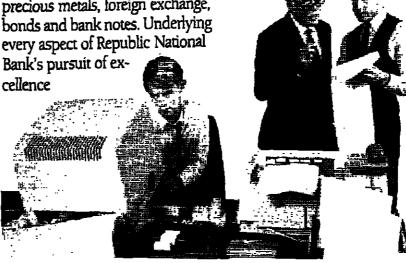


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the protection of depositors' funds.

then, that this pursuit of excellence results in considerable advantages to private banking clients, and

It should come as no surprise,

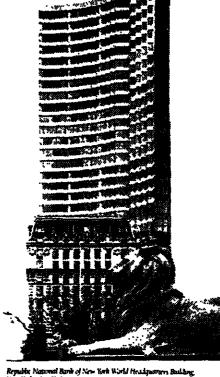
ing clients with the protection of the stringent banking laws of that



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ternationally allows you to take advantage of opportunities to better manage your investments on a global scale.

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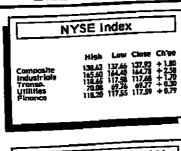
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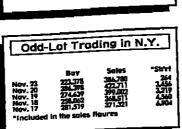
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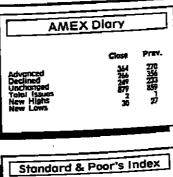
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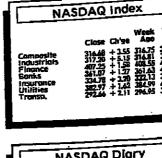


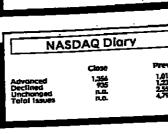
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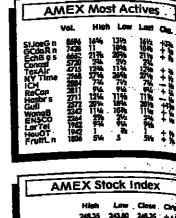
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### Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewher **NYSE Up Sharply on Rate Cuts**

NEW YORK - Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced Tuesday in active trading as investors embraced signs of renewed cooperation between the Western industrial democracies and favorable economic news from

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 9.45 Monday, rose 40.45 to close at 1.963.53. The Dow had been ahead more than 50 points

in the early afternoon. Broader market indexes also gained. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 1.80 to 137.93. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 3.40 to 246.39. The average share rose 41 cents.
Advancing issues outpaced losers by more than a 2-1 ratio. Volume totaled 199.52 million shares, up from 143.16 million shares traded Monday.

"There was powerful breadth. The institu-tional buyers were quite evident," said Chester Pado, director of technical research at Jefferies & Co. in Los Angeles. "The advance was broad enough to show dynamic action."

Mr. Pado said that profit-taking was a "reasonable explanation" for some of the slippage in the late going because sharp appreciation often contributes to selling pressure.

Analysts said the market was encouraged by signs of renewed cooperation among the United States and its major trading partners. They said the budget accord reached in Washington on Friday, although not everything Wall Street wanted, was the first positive move.

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In addition, West Germany's central bank Tuesday lowered a key money market interest rate. Similar steps were taken by the Bank of France and the Dutch central bank.

"The rates cuts in Germany, France and Holland certainly helped," Mr. Pado said. "Any ime you have a strong up day, that is a big plus in psychology that the market needs."

"The United States did step one, and there

are signs the foreigners will start to do what they have to do," said Ralph Acampora, director of technical research at Kidder, Peabody & Co. The market also opened with the knowledge that the government had revised upward its economic growth rate for the third quarter. The

Commerce Department said the gross national product in the third quarter grew by 4.1 percent, up from the initial estimate of 3.8 percent. Also Tuesday, the government said corporate after-tax profits rose 5.2 percent in the third

quarter, the best showing in a year.

Duquesne Light was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off % to 12. Dominion Resources followed, off ¼ to 42¼. Public Service Enterprise Group was third, up 1/4 to 24%.

AT&T was up 1/5 to 281/2. IBM gained 1 to

Among other blue chips, Kodak, trading ex-dividend, was up ½ to 48, General Electric was up 1/4 to 451/2, American Express was up 1/4 to 241/4 and USX was up 1/4 to 281/4. Merck gained 51/8 to 1781/2. The company said its board approved a proposed three-for-one

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| B46 | ECC | 20 | 15 | 13 | 170 | 11 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 10% | 1 | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 10%

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### At Some Commercial Banks, U.S. Stock Fallout May Mean Lower Fees, Defaults — Even Bankruptcy

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - A month after the stock market collapse, a growing number of banking analysts believe that commercial banks will suffer from its

There clearly will be a negative effect on banks from the stock market crash," said James J. McDermott of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods Inc., a Wall Street from the woods Inc., a Wall Street firm that specializes in bank stocks. "The only question is to what extent it will affect bottom lines."

Unlike the third quarter, when banks' loan quality largely improved and earn-ings in general rose sharply, the current quarter could be disappointing.

is that a sharp fall in consumer spending could hurt many commercial bortowers, or worse, send them into bankruptcy as sales taper off.

Analysts are also watching the quality of takeover-related loans. These to borrow more from banks when their loans, which have been used in tandem with high-yield junk bonds to finance corporate takeovers, have proliferateu in recent years. So far, there have not been any major defaults.

"At best, credit quality will go side-ways. And more realistically, it will deteriorate," said J. Richard Fredericks of Montgomery Securities in San Francis-

In addition, while bank income has

The deepest concern among analysts that a sharp fall in consumer spend- and continued to be buoyed in the third quarter by noninterest income, the market plunge has put current income growth in question.

Analysts noted that companies tend share prices are depressed because it is much more difficult to raise the capital they need through the stock market,

But several negative factors are expected to offset this increased borrowing. For example, banks' trust income falls when stock prices drop because trust department fees are tied to the value of stock portfolios.

Also, if the market's plunge chills takeover activity -either because high-

computer systems. They

decided that one

yield bonds cannot be used to help finance takeovers, or because acquirers fear the impact of a recession on their takeover targets - banks active in financing acquisitions would receive lew-

Among those that would be hurt the most, analysts said, are institutions such as Citibank, Bankers Trust, and Manufacturers Hanover, which have established major presences in recent years in financing mergers and lever-

aged buyouts. "Fee income from corporate restructuring should initially be hampered," said Robert Albertson, an analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

At the University of Houston, Paul M. Horvitz, a professor of banking and trading gains in bonds and currencies, finance, noted that interest rates are said it was revising its 1987 earnings lower than they would have been.

Lower interest rates not only ease many borrowers' debt-servicing burdens and encourage new borrowing, he noted, but also many banks will find the spread, or profit, that they earn on their loans widening because their cost of funds will have declined.

Other banks will enjoy gains on their portfolios as the prices of their interestbearing debt securities rise as rates de-

Of course, not all the aftereffects of the market's collapse will be damaging, selves in fourth-quarter profits. Just a week ago, Bankers Trust Co., citing forecast and that it might be profitable.

The company had earlier predicted a loss because it had built up its reserves for loan losses. Still, industry experts say the stock market collapse could not have come at a more inopportune time for the na-tion's major banks. The banks' return on equity was extremely high in the

third quarter, a major reason being that

the equity of the banks — the excess of

their assets over their liabilities that acts

as a cushion against losses - had been

severely depleted in the second quarter.

Bank equity had dropped so sharply because the banks had placed aside billions of dollars in additional reserves

for losses on foreign loans. Many banks had expected to replenish their equity with proceeds from stock offerings. Now that the stock market has soured, however, many offerings have been put on hold.

These developments have caused banks to place a premium on controlling expenses. Shareholders should gain from these economies, but many of the millions of Americans who work for banks could suffer. At many banks, particularly in the major cities, total salaries are barely increasing.

### Japanese Banks Target Midwest for U.S. Growth

Goal Is More Fortune 500 Business

CHICAGO - With Japanese a representative office in Detroit, business flooding the globe, and bringing the number of Japanese particularly the United States, Ja-

to be chasing overseas production car giants. Most of those transacby their countrymen that is de- tions are handled in Tokyo. signed to overcome the steep rise in

But Michinori Okada of Mitsui vative Midwest industries, they Bank Ltd.'s Chicago branch said, said. "You can't eke out a living by only Japanese businesses."

And Tusneyasu Nakano, an ex-ecutive with Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. in Chicago, said that in terms of his operation's outstanding loans, banks. "non-Japanese businesses are five "Five years ago, I could not meet to six times larger than Japanese treasurers" of Midwest companies.

Reflecting the growing recognition of the region, Mitsubishi Bank extended its Chicago-based operation early this month by opening a porations in the Midwest, but Japa-banks are beginning to play representative office in Columbus, Ohio. That state has 38 companies important roles for their interna that are included in Fortune maga- tionalization. Japanese bankers zine's top 500 U.S. companies.

500," said Masayuki Yano of Sumitomo Bank Ltd.'s Chicago branch. big corporate loans by including "They are the target of our busi- larger Japanese banks in loan syn-

The Japanese banks' move into
the Midwest follows the recent saturation of their business in New when Mitsui Trust & Banking Co. York, Japanese bankers said. Small opens a branch in Chicago, the first Japanese banks are now flocking to Japanese trust bank to do so there. New York, they said.

west also reflects a second wave of trusts are expected to open Japanese production in the region, branches in the Midwest at the rate said Shoji Honda, the chief repre- of one a year, Japanese bankers sentative of Mitsubishi's Columbus said.

Last year, four leading Japanese expansion in Washington, anks opened offices in Lexington, State governments and Kentucky, as Toyota Motor Corp. industries are more concerned opted to produce cars in George-town, Kentucky. Lexington is re-politics, the bankers said.

This month, Mitsui Bank opened

pan's powerful banking industry is reaching out to the Midwest, the heart of traditional U.S. industries.

At first sight, these banks appear

Rather, the Japanese banks are the year's value against the dollar in being rewarded by the growing in-the nast two years. being rewarded by the growing in-ternationalization of once-conser-

> U.S. companies have opened their doors to Japanese bankers following the swift expansion of the Tokyo financial market and the improved credit standing of Japanese

Mr. Nakajima said, "but now !

nese banks are beginning to play

"There are some 200 companies I Japanese banks have also estab-in the Midwest out of Fortune's top lished their hold as large U.S. 500," said Masayuki Yano of Sumi-banks spread the risk of supplying dications, they said.

Japanese trust banks with huge The priority placed on the Mid-pension funds and investment

They said there had been little The first wave was triggered by conflict between Japanese and U.S. Honda Motor Co., which began care banks in the Midwest, in contrast production in Ohio 10 years ago. with the sensitive issue of Japanese

State governments and Midwest

garded as a strategic location be-however, bankers are cautious about what will happen when they cars in Kentucky's neighboring expand business to smaller companies in the region, they said.

erging two large banks can produce significant economies of scale. It can also produce significant programming headaches if the two have different computer systems.

When the Bank of Virginia, a 22-year Unisys customer, merged with a Maryland bank to form Signet, the banks had to decide how to use two very different

business, and the other system to the commercial business. Since Signet is strongly customer-

assigned to the new organization's retail

oriented the big question was, whose equipment would be assigned to handle the retail business?

"The bank has always cared a lot about their retail customers, and they expect us to as well," said Glen Lyons. "Our people showed them how they'd be able to maintain their high customer service standards, even with 90 new branches, without any interruption of service.

"They knew that we could do it. The bank has grown fast for many years, and Unisys has always kept pace with them. And Signet has never had to rewrite their software.

"It's been real rewarding to work with bankers who care so much about their customers. We work with them so closely they think of us as family now. That's really the power of 2."

# system would be "The banks merged. The question was, could their computers?" Glen Lyons, District Manager, Unisys.

### SEC Chairman Seeks a System Of Emergency Cash Infusions

By Nathaniel C. Nash

Ruder, the chairman of the Securi-nies and Exchange Commission, conducting an extensive study into has recommended a system to pro-vide large infusions of cash to Wall one-day sell-off. Street firms in times of excessive market activity.

The recommendation came as Mr. Ruder advanced his most specific proposals yet for new regulation of the securities markets.

"We need to find a system where there is more capital," he said Monday. "There is just not enough buying power in times of emergen-After the stock market collapse

on Oct. 19, the Federal Reserve Board stepped in to assure the liquidity of the stock market. Mr. Ruder's comments indicated that he would clearly like to establish a formal system to assure such liquidity in future crises.

Without adequate liquidity, the stock market is unable to provide orderly trading. The need for liquidity was illustrated during the collapse, when brokers were inundated with sell orders and were unable to complete the transac-

In a speech to the National Press Club, Mr. Ruder also indicated that the SEC might recommend changes in the regulation of stockindex futures and other investment instruments that it does not now

We are going to be looking at the question of how those products should be regulated," he said. "I do not think that we will, necessarily, be driven to the position that says we must regulate those products."

Stock-index futures are currently regulated by the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, which regulates all futures markets.



concerns about the health of the New York Times Service concerns about the health of the WASHINGTON — David S. U.S. securities markets after the what led to the market's biggest Mr. Ruder called for improving

stock settlement and clearance systems and order-routing systems, as well as changing regulations so that small investors would have more direct access to the markets in times of excessive volume.

After the plunge, thousands of small investors complained that they were unable to contact their brokers or mutual funds to place orders. Even when they did make contact, many of these investors said the orders often took several days to be executed.

"We need to be concerned most importantly about the availability of broker capital," Mr. Ruder said.



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### Israel Lets Shekel Fall **Amid Export Pressures**

TEL AVIV — Israel has allowed a slight devaluation of the shekel against a basket of Western currencies to compensate for the recent fall of the dollar, central bank sources said

The move, allowing the shekel to drift down nearly 2 percent from the exchange rate set last January, was to ease pressure from exporters for a more substantial devaluation of the shekel against the dollar, commercial bankers said. against the dottar, commercial bankers said.

The basket of currencies includes the dollar, the Deutsche mark, British pound and the Swiss and French francs. The shekel was set at 1.68 to the basket last January but had fallen to 1.71 by Monday, recovering marginally to 1.7094 on Tuesday, according to the Bank of Israel's daily representative rates.

representative rates. Over the same period, the shekel's exchange rate against the dollar has strengthened from 1.64 to 1.57, prompting complaints from manufacturers exporting to the United States that their competitiveness was being eroded.

#### West Germany Reports Drop In Foreign Share of Car Market

FLENSBURG, West Germany — Foreign manufacturers' share of West Germany's new car market fell to 31.6 percent in the first 10 months of the year from 32.8 percent in the similar period last year, the Federal Motor Office said Tuesday.

Foreign makers' October sales fell to 78,309 from 79,575 in October 1986 and dropped to 773,306 cars in the first 10 months from 778,709 during January-October 1986.

during January-October 1986.

Japan was the largest exporter to West Germany. Its share was little changed at 15 percent after 15.1 percent last year. France's share fell to 7.4 percent from 8.1 percent, and Italy's was unchanged at 4.8 percent.

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NYSE Highs-Lows

### Assets of Swiss Banks Rose 10% in 3d Quarter

ZURICH — Total assets of the 71 largest Swiss banks rose 10 percent in the third quarter from the comparable period of 1986, despite the dollar's marked weakness, the Swiss National Bank reported Tuesday. It gave no absolute

June 30.

Fiduciary deposits administered by the banks continued to decline, dropping 3.7 percent in the quarter when measured in foreign currencies and 3.5 percent in terms of Swiss francs. Banks' securities holdings were up 17.4 percent, and financial investments as a whole grew 3.4 percent.

Assets had risen 9.2 percent in the year to

percent.

Total credits held by the banks were up 11.5 percent from the third quarter of 1986, although foreign credits grew faster than domestic loans, reversing a recent trend.

Foreign loans increased 16.5 percent, while domestic credits grew by 10.3 percent. Deposits by the public were 8.9 percent higher in the

The Daily Source for International Investors.



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**U.S. Treasuries** 

**DM Futures** 

**Options** 

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U.S.-Made Goods

Rewers

TOKYO — Toshiba Corp. Self-Tuesday that it would import a crowave ovens and color televity sets from its U.S. unit to help swith the strong yen — the imports by a Japanese electronic firm of completed products from the subsidiary. U.S. subsidiary.

ALLE RIVE

MAN CHARLE

A company spokesman said shiba would import an initial a microwave ovens in January in Toshiba America Inc. No quant of television sets has been dead

services or intent

# Bayer Profit Up 7.6% for 9 Months

EVERKUSEN. West Germany's managing board chairman, cent to 2.2 billion DM, on a rise in revenue of 9.5 percent to 27,22 billion DM, on a rise in revenue of 9.5 perce

Deutsche marks (\$1.45 billion), from 2.24 billion DM a year earlier. Group sales for the period de-clined 4.3 percent, to 28.15 billion

A 7.3 percent drop in sales at the 10 DM paid in 1986, he said, tributed to the mark's rise in value against other currencies was partly balanced by a 3.0 percent rise in sales volume, the company said.

AG, said last week that pretax

group, said Tuesday that pretax record in 1987 and that the 1988 lion, BASF AG, the third, has not profit rose 7.6 percent in the first outlook was favorable despite the reported. nine months of 1987 to 2.41 billion collapse of world stock prices.

Mr. Strenger said he expected group pretax profit to rise between 5 and 7 percent in 1987 from last DM from 29.42 billion in the first DM. The dividend on 1987 results will probably be unchanged from The first of West Germany's "Big 3" chemical concerns to re-

failed to reach the earnings level of the same period in 1986. Continuing difficulties in agriculture had a severe impact on carnings, he said.

Sales in Western Europe, which accounted for almost 60 percent of total revenue, were barely changed. Sales in North America fell 12 percent if calculated in marks but rose 7 percent, to \$4.3 billion, if measured in dollars. About 90 percent of U.S. sales were locally produced, meaning that the dollar's drop in value had little impact on U.S. ac-

Mr. Strenger said the paints, or-

ganic chemicals, inorganic chemi-

cals, coating raw materials and

polyurethane sectors contributed

to the rise in earnings. Profits in the

photographic and pharmaceutical

sectors were steady, and polymers

Helmut Locht, a managing board member, said new accounting rules would depress Bayer's per-share earnings in 1987. He said 1987 earnings per share were expected to drop to about 31.50 DM from 43 DM in 1986 because of the new method of calculation.

Last year's earnings would have RTZ is seeking a meeting with the board of MK Electric to discuss as well, if one used the new method, he said.

Chemical firms have changed the accounting procedure to comply with new West German and European Community rules that require the companies to calculate earnings per share by the total number of shares at year-end, rather than the average number of shares for the

#### **VOLVO:** Dollar Creates Pressure to Produce in U.S.

'It wouldn't be

a replacement

U.S. market.

P. Gyllenhammar

of a third Swedish plant is to be

completed next year. In addi-

tion, Volvo Car BV, in which Volvo has a 30 percent share, produces two Volvo models in

Because of October's stock

plunge, Mr. Gyllenhammar said

there was "no real chance we'll

have a growth market in 1988.

But the U.S. economy was due

for a slowdown in any case with-

in the next year or two, he assert-

Born in the Netherlands.

possible for

us to find

for the

tory in Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, which had been operating at only about 40 percent of ca-

Mr. Gyllenhammar noted that Volvo acquired a block of land in 1973 in Chesapeake, Virginia, to build a car factory, but a rise in fuel costs resulting from the oil crisis that year forced it to abandon the plan.

Although the company is sell-ing a portion of that property. Volvo will retain 257 acres (104 hectares) that could be used for

Mr. Gyllenhammar said Volvo could be forced to become a U.S. automaker if Congress adopts tough protectionist legislation in the months ahead. He said that Volvo and other Swedish companies would be particularly vulnerable to a law linking possible import limits or tariffs to a coun-try's trade surplus with the United States.

In 1986, Sweden posted a trade surplus of \$2.77 billion with the United States. The value of Sweden's exports to the United States was 2.5 times that of American exports to Sweden.

A surplus-linked law would give Volvo little choice but to shift production to the United States, he said. In 1986, Volvo sold 111,100

cars in the United States, a figure that accounted for 26 percent of the company's total auto sales. By comparison, Volvo sold 69,000 cars in Britain and only 64,600 cars in its home market. The company produces cars at

BAA said the stock market slump could have some impact on

traffic for the remainder of the fi-

But, it said, "The underlying

strength of the business is such that

profit for the full year is expected to reflect the growth seen in the

The government sold 500 million

first half of the financial year."

nancial year.

two plants in Sweden and at fa-However, he challenged the cilities in Ghent, Belgium, and popular wisdom laying current

instability in world financial markets to the U.S. budget and trade deficits.

"No one really knows what's causing it, and no one really has any control," he said. "I see a complete abdication from power from almost every one of the

world's players." Although sales have yet to reflect new consumer attitudes, Mr. Gyllenhammar said, Volvo is "seeing signs" of what may lie ahead in the reduced traffic on dealers' showroom floors.

Like those of other world automakers, Volvo's share price has suffered with the stock market turmoil, declining more than 30 percent since Oct. 16.

In addition, Volvo's own investment portfolio has declined by 22 percent in value from its peak in September to about 8 billion kronor.

Nevertheless, Mr. Gyllenham mar said that Volvo was well positioned to take advantage of lower stock prices as it searches for food industry acquisitions.

He said Volvo had not been involved in bidding for the food operations of Beatrice Cos. of the United States, but was watching closely "to see what kind of prices they charged." Volvo has 21 billion kronor

available for acquisitions. It will add \$393 million to that sum by the end of they year when it completes the sale of its 49.6 percent stake in Hamilton Oil Corp. in the United States. The sale was announced late last month.

In 1986, Volvo's food operations, mostly in Sweden, accounted for 8.63 billion kronor, or about 10 percent of the Volvo group's total sales.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF

PANCURRI INC.

Is due to take place on 4th December 1987 at 231, Val des

Bons Malades, Luxembourg, commencing at 2.00 p.m.

Election of a Secretary to the Meeting.
The Directors/Manager's report.
Presentation of the accounts to 30th June 1987 with the

ation of the Directors and the Auditors

meeting will have the following agenda: Election of a Chairman of the Meeting.

# **Financial** GRAND PRIX

Organized under the patronage of the Commission of the European Communities and the supervision of Arthur Andersen & Co., S.C.

#### **DO YOU RANK AMONG THE 100 BEST TRADERS** IN THE WORLD?

The world wide computer real time simulated stock and option trading contest, organized by CONSOLIDA Financial Services (Switzerland) from December 7, 1987 till February 12, 1988, will answer this question. This project is the most recent advanced computer training single-already tested by over 30,000 individuals.

Number One will get USS 20,000.— cash award, the World Cham-pionship Cup and an airline ticket to attend the Lausanne Grand Prix Symposium in March 1988 in addition to the airline tickets, Number Two will be awarded USS 10,000.— and Number Three USS 6,000.—

The list of the Top 100 will be printed in major international publications. For additional information and instant registration, please follow the instructions below in order to use the computerized system affered by Consolida via GE-Information Services worldwide network.

Users with an IBM or IBM-compatible or

APPLE MACINTOSH PC Your PC should be equipped with a communication card You should have a modern or an acoustic coupler Additionally, use: the A telephone number below if you have

a 300 BPS modem the B telephone number below a 1200 BPS modem Please add the country code in case of international call INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Dial the appropriate phone number among the ones listed below, i.e. the one nearest to your location

When you hear a high pitch tone in the receiver, put your modern/ acoustic coupler on Data Transmission mode by pressing a data Type HHHH (only if you have a 300 BPS modem)
When U# appears type FCF82999, CONSOLID

Atlanta: Chicago: A) (404)3257293 - B) (404)3257293 A) (312)7500501 - B) (312)7260350 Dallas: A) (214)6380123 - B) (214)6381227 A) (816)4724425 - B) (816)4724425 A) (213)7767222 - B) (213)7762710 A) (212)9805450 - B) (212)9805441 Los Angeles: New York: San Francis CANADA Montreat: A1 (514)2841348 - B) (514)2841348 A) (416)8581230 - B) (416)8581230 A) (604)4377313 - B) (804)4377313 FAR EAST Hong Kong: A) (05)295101 - B) (05)292109 - B) (03)273379 Bahrain/Man A) (03)273389 A) (03)738335 A) (1)43711435 A) (069)20281 - B) (03)735422 EUROPE Frankfurt: - B) (069)20291 - B) (02)6684441 - B) (08)987920 - B) (01)556821 A) (01)554100 Zuerich: A) (01)9659977 - B) (01)9659911 A) (020)5415415 - B) (020)437731

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### RTZ Bids 550 Pence a Share To Take Over MK Electric

LONDON — RTZ Corp., the own industrial interests, as op-British holding company, said posed to metals and energy, con-Tuesday it was making a 550 pence tributed 60 percent of the group's 29.90) per-share cash offer for MK
Electric Group, valning the company at £206.5 million (\$368.4 mil
1986 net attributable profit of £244.8 million. Construction relations at £206.5 million (\$368.4 mil-

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In a statement, RTZ said MK Electric would be a logical exten-sion of the business of its RTZ of £12.1 million on revenue of Pillar Ltd. subsidiary, as both are £140.9 million for its fiscal year major suppliers to the construction ending March 28.

products made primarily made of vid Liddington, said. Preliminary aluminum, steel, glass and wood.

RTZ holds a 14.9 percent stake were held about six months ago, he in MK Electric.

MK Electric executives were not available for comment. MK Electric shares were quoted at 554 pence in morning trading, up 140 pence since Monday.

U.S. Developers

Sell Major Paris

LOS ANGELES - Kauf-

man & Broad Home Corp. says it has sold its Atlantique Mont-

parnasse commercial develop-

ment project, currently under

construction in Paris, to Kowa Real Estate Co. of Japan for

The company said Monday

that the sum would be paid over four years beginning in 1988. It

said that the profit would be shared equally with its French

partner in the project, Groupe-

Preliminary development of

It said the project was the

the project began in August, Kaufman & Broad said.

largest commercial develop-ment program in Paris in the

770,000 square feet (about

70,000 square meters) of office

and commercial space on 15 acres (6 hectares) in the heart of the city.

ment Foncier Français.

\$372 million.

Office Project

of MK Electric's activities. Overall, job prospects within MK Electric would be enhanced by the acquisi-

RTZ said it intended to retain all

cant part. MK Electric, based in north

BAA Profit Climbs 26% to £136 Million more than in October 1986. Cargo traffic rose by 10 percent, it said.

LONDON - BAA PLC, a recently privatized company that manages seven British airports, the British Airports Authority until it was sold to the public in usually 26 percent to £136 million (\$243 million) in the six months to Sept. 30 from £108 million a year earlier. spite the world stock market slump. It said its airports at Heathrow, Revenue rose 17 percent, to £307 million from £262 million. The re- Gatwick and Stansted, serving sults were in line with market ex- London, and its four airports in

BAA shares dropped 3 pence to sengers in October, 14 percent IBM Plans Supercomputer Program

ZURICH - IBM Europe said Tuesday it would spend \$40 million in the next two years to help assemble a European-wide "supercomputing" program embracing at least five universities and research

The program will cover the es-tablishment of support centers, educational facilities and the exmaterials, it said.

As part of the program, IBM will give the institutions 25 of its most modern computers. "If Europe wants to remain com-

to train young scientists and engineers who have experience in the use of supercomputing," said C. Michael Armstrong, the president of IBM Europe, the European arm of International Business Machines

Scotland handled 5.7 million pas-

Supercomputers, which can perform many thousands of opera-tions simultaneously, are used in British Petroleum Co. and an issue in which very rapid answers are which came after the stock market required to complicated problems.

petitive, then it must do everything

The first center will be the Cen-

tre National Universitaire Sud de sale was the biggest in European Calcul, or CNUSC, in Montpelier stock market history.

shares in BAA to the public for a total of £1.3 billion. On its first day of trading in July, the stock closed at 142 pence, up from its partly paid price of 100 pence. BAA's flotation followed the successful privatizations of a number of British state-run companies.

including British Airways PLC, British Gas PLC, British Telecommunications PLC and the aero-engine maker Rolls-Royce PLC. But a sale of the government's remaining 31.5 percent stake in

> crisis, flopped. At more than £7 million, the BP

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e tax regulations.
AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY
COMPANY N.V.
lans, 18th November 1987.

### Presentation of the additions and the Managers. Discharge to the Directors and the Managers. Election of Directors. Discharge to the Anditors. Election of Anditors. Hong Kong (Hong Kong): Los Angeles (USA, West Coast): Rockville (USA, East Coast): SANNE MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A. as Managers of Pancurri Inc.

NEW GOLD BRITANNIA.

It has been the best insurance

against inflation and times of trouble.

And now there is a new, simple

The new Britannia coin contains one ounce (31.1035 grms) of pure

Royal Mint, the oldest mint in the world.

It is available from all banks and

And there are three other coins, which contain half an ounce (15.55 grms), a quarter of an ounce (7.78 grms), and one tenth of an ounce (3.11grms) of gold.

Their price, of course, is determined by the current price of gold.

Which, in the long term, has always risen.

The new Britannia from The Royal Mint. THE ROYAL MINT

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### Amoco-Dome Deal Seen Near Completion

### Accord Would Mark Biggest Takeover in Canadian History

owned Petro-Canada Inc.

nadian company, now totaling nearly \$5 billion. After announcing the company's

newest offer, T. Donald Stacy, the

who oppose further selloffs in the

By John F. Burns New York Times Service TORONTO — After seven months of legal wrangling and secret negotiations, Amoco Corp. appears close to wrapping up the biggest corporate takeover in Canada's history.

The work Times Service with the last building reopened. After the new bid, all but one of the banks accepted the new terms, and the last holdout, the Royal Bank of Canada, was widely expected to follow suit. As a result, the gloom that had

The buyout of Dome Petroleum Ltd. by Amoco's Canadian subsidiary for \$4.2 billion, in U.S. funds, would create a new giant in the oil and gas industry in Canada and further consolidate the strong position of U.S. companies in the Ca-

Last week, Amoco Canada Petroleum Co, added \$230 million to the offer it had made for Dome in April, breaking an impasse with Canada's largest banks. The banks, which hold the bulk of Dome's \$2.6 billion in secured loans, had reject-

#### AS Continues Talks On Possible BCal Bid (S.Treasure

STOCKHOLM -- Scandinavian American president of Amoco Airline System said Tuesday that it was too soon to announce terms for any bid it might make for British Caledonian PLC but that talks

Sources said that SAS, which is Canadian oil and gas industry, which is already about 50 percent 50 percent-owned by the governments of Norway, Denmark and Special which is already about 50 percent American-owned. Sweden, was interested in acquiring a 40 to 50 percent stake in the support of the banks was a crucial support of the Danks was a critical support of the Danks was a critical step toward completion of the transaction, which still requires approval from unsecured creditors, million (\$263 million).

TONIO — Institute (19 ADVERTISEMENT MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

> ed amounces that a formal seroement has been signed to merge Massi-shin Electric industrial Co., Ltd. and Massishina Electric Tracing Co., Ltd. The press release and the non-consolidated justim financial results for the first six Months ended September 30, 1987 are evallable at the office of the undersigned.

> > adistridam depositaby

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

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The tradersigned amounces that as from 26th November 1987 at Kas-Amocratic N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, diverage 42 of the ORs American N.V. Spain and M. CORS American Express Company, each repr. 5 shares will be payable with Dils. 1.56 act (div. per record-date 9.10.1967; gross \$0.19 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$0.10 = Dils. 0.23 per CDR. Div.cps. belonging to non-residents of the Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$0.10 = Dils. 0.23) with Dils. 1.33 net. AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

dam, 19th November 1987.

After the new bid, all but one of the banks accepted the new terms, have been under way for months,

ment Canada, the government agency that reviews foreign takeovers.

Discussions with the agency have been under way for months, "We're certainly over the major hurdle," Mr. Stacy said.

Opinions differ on the deal Amoco has made. Some analysts worry about the debt burden the company would be assuming, even though that would give secured creditors a similar package worth 45 cents on the dollar.

The original Amoco offer had been worth 38.5 cents on the dollar, to secured creditors and 35.7 cents to unsecured creditors and 35.7 cents to unsecured creditors. Both classes

(CDBa)

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to unsecured creditors. Both classes of creditors had threatened to upset the earlier deal in the courts.

ed Amoco's offer and backed a ment Canada, the government court battle by the Bank of Monagency that reviews foreign take-treal to have the bidding reopened, overs.

As a result, the gloom that had pervaded the headquarters of Amoco Canada and Down that had pervaded the headquarters of Amoco Canada and Down the debt had been been applied to the deal ap

For Dome, the deal would mean the end of a five-year struggle to avoid being dragged into bankrupt-cy. The company had taken on the largest debt ever incurred by a Ca-

ECU MULTIPLACEMENT SOCIETÉ D'INVESTESSEMENT A CAPITAL VARIABLE

nura l'ordre du jour suivant :

et qui sum l'ordre du jour suivant :

(1) Rocevoir et adopter le rapport de Gestion du Conseil d'Administration pour l'exercise clos au 30 Septembre 1987.

(2) Recevoir et adopter le rapport du Commissaire pour l'exercice clos au 30 Septembre 1987.

(3) Recevoir et approuver les Comptes annuels pour l'exercice clos au 30 Septembre 1987.

(4) Affectation du héaétice de la Société.

(5) Donner quitus aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire pour l'accomplissement de leur mandat jusqu'an 30 Septembre 1987.

Renouveler le mandat des Administrateurs et du Com pour un terme d'un au devant expirer à la prochaine Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires.

Les actionnaires nominatifs inscrits au registre des actionnaires à la date de

l'assemblée seront autorisés à voter ou à donner procuration en vue du vote. Les procurations doivent purveuir au siège social au moins 24 heures avant La présente convocation et une formule de procuration ont été envoyées à tous les actionnaires inscrits au 19 novembre 1987.

Pour avoir le droit d'assister ou de se faine représenter à cette Asemblée, les Propriétaires d'Actions au porteur duivent avoir déposé leurs titres cinq jours francs avant l'Assemblée soit au Siège Social de la Société, soit aux Cuichets d'un

Des formules de procuration sont disponibles sur demande au siège social de

**AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES** CONVOCATION

Nous vous prions de hien vouloir assister à l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire de 'ECU MULTIPLACEMENT', Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable, qui sera tenue au siège social, 10A, Boulevard Royal, Lanombourg. le Mereredi 2 Décembre 1987 à 15 heures

Pour le Conseil d'Administration, J. PIERSON Socrétaire Général

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**Britain Says** 

## **Pollar Falls, Erasing Rate-Cut Rally**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - The dollar closed lower Tuesday after hectic trading in which it shot up after interest rate cuts in Europe but fell as the perception grew that cuts in the U.S. budget deficit will not be

enough, dealers said In early trading, the dollar leaped to a high of 1.6880 Dentsche marks from 1.6740 DM Monday after West Germany, France and

the Netherlands cut key interest rates by a quarter point. But it slipped back to close at 1.6695 DM. The dollar also fell against the Japanese yen, closing at 134.65, against 134.80 on Monday.

The dollar also fell to 5.6715 French francs from 5.6865 on Monday, and to 1.3700 Swiss frames from 1.3730. The British pound gained ground against the dollar, closing at \$1.7925, against \$1.7840 on Monday.

The dollar had closed higher in arrope. Traders said the West Ger-man rate cut, which effectively widened the interest-rate differential between the United States and West Germany, improved the dollar's near-term outlook. But later in New York, the dollar

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Continued on next page)

drifted down when traders learned of remarks made in Bonn by Hans Wertz, a member of the Bundesbank's policy-making central bank council according to Barciays Bank PLC's vice president for for-eign exchange, Robert Hatcher.

Mr. Wertz said that the \$30 billion in cuts planned for this year were not enough to fulfill commitments the United States made to low of 20.938 to the U.S. dollar other major industrialized nations in February.

"Wertz's remarks knocked a lot of props out from under the dol-lar," Mr. Hatcher said.

"The cuts had led the market to

believe that many Western Europe-slide Monday, had poured \$139.4 an countries had given a mild vote million into the foreign exchange of confidence in the deficit cuts. market so far in November, against

**London Dollar Rates** Devische mark Pound sterling

Wertz's remarks damaged the mar-

ket's confidence," he said. Mr. Hatcher predicted the dollar would remain stable throughout Thanksgiving week, but he said that the currency will be tested again next week, when Congress is to take up the deficit proposal. Tuesday marked the first time in

six trading sessions that the dollar closed higher on all major Europe-In London, the dollar closed more than 2 pfennigs higher, at 1.6880 DM, against 1.6680 on

Monday, and at 135.50 Japanese yen, up from 134.65. The dollar also closed at 1.3845

Swiss francs, up from 1.3705 on Monday, and at 5.7201 French francs, up from 5.7025.

The dollar was also stronger

against the British pound, which fell to \$1.7725 from \$1.7905 on Monday.

London dealers and economists said they were waiting to see whether Congress insists on any changes in the plan to cut \$76 bil-lion from the U.S. budget deficit over the next two years, particularly to the planned tax rises.

News Tuesday that the U.S. gross national product rose at a revised annual rate of 4.1 percent in the third quarter was in line with expectations and had little effect on currency markets, dealers said. Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6830 DM. up from 1.6667 on Monday, and in Paris at 5.7085 French francs, up

The dollar closed in Zurich at 1.3835 Swiss francs, up from 1.3639. (Reuters, UPI)

from 5.6640.

#### Taiwan to Speed Rise in Currency

TAIPEI — Taiwan will allow a faster appreciation of its currency against the U.S. dollar to help reduce its trade surplus with the United States, the central bank governor, Chang Chi-

cheng, said Tuesday. He said the bank would reduce its intervention on the interbank market to allow the Taiwan dollar to reach a more accurate rate of exchange with the U.S. currency. He declined to say whether the new policy resulted from U.S. pressure.

An assistant U.S. Treasury secretary, David C. Mulford, accused Taiwan and South Korea last week of keeping their currencies undervalued by administratively fixing the exchange rate. The Taiwan dollar opened higher Tuesday at 29.57 against the U.S. dollar after closing at 29.62 Monday.

### Manila Moves to Protect Currency Reserves

eign exchange reserves, curbed U.S. dollar trading between banks, eased bank deposit rules for overseas workers and cut purchases of

debt paper with foreign exchange.

The new rules were announced as the peso stumbled to a 20-month from 20.833 despite strong central bank intervention Monday, a Bankers' Association of the Philippines spokesman said.

He said the central bank, which unloaded 521.5 million to stop the People felt there was a possibility that the dollar would stabilize. But million in September.

MANILA — The Philippines, a 1987 low of \$39.7 million at the moving Tuesday to defend its foreign exchange reserves fell to sales among some private banks.

The bank also relaxed rules governing exchange reserves fell to sales among some private banks. a year earlier and \$58.4 million at

the end of September. To curb speculation and dollar hoarding, the bank's policy-making monetary board banned so-called off-floor foreign exchange transactions among commercial banks, the foreign currency accounts.

'All interbank trading in foreign exchange, whether spot or forward, shall be conducted at the forex trading floor of the BAP premises," the monetary board said. It said erring banks would have

their licenses to trade in foreign exchange suspended or revoked.

erning foreign currency bank ac-counts held by Filipinos overseas or their relatives in the Philippines. It said that overseas workers could now deposit foreign currency notes, coins and travelers' checks in

Bankers said the tight regulation of foreign currency accounts had forced overseas workers to deal on Washington would soon call a the black market. The dollar was meeting of major nations to do just selling at 21.90 pesos on the black that. market on Monday.

Banks also were barred from uspurchase Philippine debt paper, quests on Japan," Mr. Miyazawa which is currently discounted at 45 said.

been enough to boost the economy. Mr. Miyazawa said the Group of Seven major industrialized democracies should not even decide whether to meet until after the United States had spelled out the details of its budget plan.

Washington has not said which taxes it plans to raise as part of the deficit-cutting plan, which Congress must approve.



### RATES: 3 Nations Coordinate Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

rates as an excuse for inaction, they

The Reagan administration and congressional leaders have decided The Bundesbank apparently beto cut the U.S. budget deficit by \$76 billion over two years. Economists have said that there could be a world economic slowdown if Tokyo and Bonn fail to act. terest rates are already so low.

But Mr. Miyazawa said that Ja-In Paris, the Bank of France welpan had already taken action to stimulate its domestic economy by easing its tight grip on the government's budget. In a separate news conference,

**Japan Spurns Demands** 

To Stimulate Economy

foreign demands to boost its econ-

omy following last week's agree-

ment to cut the huge U.S. budget

deficit, senior officials said Tues-

Both Finance Minister Kiichi

Miyazawa and the governor of the

Bank of Japan, Satoshi Sumita,

made it clear that Tokyo had no

plans for any changes in its eco-

nomic policies following the U.S.

Prime Minister Margaret

Thatcher of Britain urged Japan

and West Germany last week to

stimulate their economics to take

up the slack in global growth that is likely to result from the U.S. bud-

budget pact.

Mr. Sumita reiterated that the central bank had no plans to cut interest rates. Lower rates would stimulate the economy by making it cheaper for Japanese consumers and companies to borrow.

Both men also said they did not anticipate that the United States would press Japan for further action, despite widespread expectations in financial markets that

Given the rebound in Japan's economy, I do not think the United ing foreign currency deposits to States will make any difficult re-

Japan believes that a \$45 billion

NatWest investment bank in Lon-

lieves that while the latest cut could have a marginal effect in promoting economic activity, there is little more to be achieved by monetary policy, because West German in-

comed the interest-rate moves as another example of the close coordination between central banks that led to an increase in French rates, and an easing in West German rates, on Nov. 5.

France has repeatedly made it clear that it wants to reduce interest rates to stimulate its economy, but that it needs matching falls in West German rates to prevent a run on the franc. Private analysts, however, re-

mained skeptical as to whether the franc's current exchange rate could be defended if the West German interest rate cut failed to relieve upward pressure on the mark. "It remains to be seen whether

said. the European Monetary System can sustain simultaneous interest rate cuts by West Germany and France," said Brendan Brown, chief economist at the County

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£7.03 billion in September, while

would not raise interest rates again to maintain the franc's exchange rate against a strengthening mark, meaning that the mark might have to be revalued, he said.

Mr. Brown and other analysts said that the European interest rate cuts would focus renewed attention on measures Japan might take to boost its economy after the U.S. budget deficit accord.

European officials, however, said that the Bundesbank's move should not be seen in the context of joint action by the Group of Seven leading Western industrialized countries - the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada.

If West Germany had intended that Tuesday's interest-rate cuts should be taken as part of a joint Group of Seven strategy, it would have waited until a package was put together at a G-7 meeting, so as not to have to "give twice," they

Nevertheless, some analysts said that the European interest rate cuts further reduced the urgency of a G-

Trade Gap Expanded LONDON - Britain's current account deficit widened to a projected £282 million (\$507.6 million) in October from a revised £17 million shortfall in September, the Trade and Industry Department said Tuesday.

Median market forecasts had been for about a £300 million defi-cit in the current account, which is a measure of trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers.

Excluding erratic categories, the volume of nonoil exports in the past three months was 4 percent igher than in the previous three months and 8 percent above the year-earlier level.

The seasonally adjusted mer-

chandise trade deficit was put at

£882 million last month after a

£617 million shortfall in Septem-

ber, which was revised downward.

mated to be in surplus by £600

million, the same as in September.

Exports fell 2 percent, to £6.87 billion last month from a revised

imports rose 1 percent to £7.75 bil-

lion from a revised £7.65 billion.

Nonmerchandise trade was esti-

Imports on this basis were up 5.5 percent from the previous three months and 12 percent higher than in the comparable period in 1986.

The volume index for nonoil exports excluding erratics, with a base of 1980, was 127.8 in October, against 134.6 in September, while the index for imports was 170.7 against 172.1.

The balance of trade in oil is October was in surplus by £386 million, after an upward revised £286 million surplus in September.

Oil exports totaled £698 million while £312 million worth of oil were imported.



Via The Associated Press

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Place" 60 Emulated 62 Cry of triumph

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IF WE HAVE PIZZA FOR THANKSGIVING, THEN SOME

Turkey could be thankful, too." JUMBIE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
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Madrid



**SPANGLE** 

By Gary Jennings. 869 pages. \$21.95. Atheneum, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

66 PANGLE" is Gary Jennings's third and biggest historical entertainment, after "Aztec" (1980), about the ancient empire that was destroyed by the Spanish conquest of Mexico, and "The Journeyer" (1984), about the travels of Marco Polo. "Spangle" begins on April 9, 1865, with two Confederate soldiers heading for home after Le's surrender to Grant at the Appropriator Court House. The Grant at the Appointance Court House. The novel ends in early June 1871, after the suppression of the Paris Communards by troops under Marshal MacMahon.

In the intervening 800 or so closely printed pages, the two soldiers — Colonel Zachary Edge and Sergeant Obie Yount — join a strug-gling "mud show" called Florian's Flourishing Florilegium of Wonders, travel with it across the Atlantic and throughout Europe and Russia, and help it to grow into a circus so re-nowned that it ends up performing for the court of Napoleon III.

with the raines of the reading this immense and complicated story? Why does one get lost in it, and replay scenes from it as one drops off to sleep at night? It's easy enough to describe the book's machinery. There's the lore of circus the the control of the state of of th life that Jennings details --- why contortionists tend to have weak lungs, how animal trainers speak German to their charges because it is the language of command, or what sounds ventril-oquists avoid to keep from moving their lips.

There are the command in which Berting the

employs — the scene in which Brutus the elephant is observed all alone rehearsing her next day's act. Or the gypsy's secret of predict-ing to expectant mothers the sex of their ba-bies: She writes down in a notebook the opposite of what she has told each woman and then claims to those who complain that they misun-

derstood her. After all, the only ones who come back are the ones she's got wrong. And there are the colorful spectacles the author depicts: the balloon ascensions over cheering crowds; or the raising of the big top by roustabouts and elephants, which is reminiscent of the similarly stirring scene in Walt Disney's "Dumbo," or the banquet and ball

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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scenes in the courts of the Habsburgs Romanovs.

Romanovs.

The charm of "Spangle" lies in its tense able energy and its inventiveness of east detail. Philosophically, it is no deeper than question that Florian, the circus's leader, a Colonel Edge: "Which is more real? The skile or the gitter? . . . The flake of inert more the vibrant glint of color? Decide that you'll have answered your own questions, it thermore, you'll be well on the way to be the impart whilosopher of some eminence." ing a philosopher of some eminence."
Whatever the answer to this not very found question may be. Jennings has can both the spangle and the sparkle in his cla

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the sta The New York Times.

ingly exuberant novel.

#### **BEST SELLERS**

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 books
throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not note
consecutive.

KALEIDOSCOPE by Danielk Steel
THE BONFIRE OF THE VANITIES by
Tom Wolfe
LEAVING HOME by Garrison Keillor
PRESUMED INNOCENT. by Scott

FICTION

Turow
PATRIOT GAMES, by Tom Clancy
HEAVEN AND HELL, by John Jakes
BELOVED, by Tomi Morrison
SARUM, by Edward Rutherfurd
A SOUTHERN FAMILY, by Gail God-

O BLUESEARD, by Kuri Vonnegut
HOT FLASHES, by Barbara Raskin
LEGACY, by James A Michener
MISERY, by Stephen King
RUBBER LEGS AND WHITE TAIL
HAIRS, by Patrick F. McManus
THE SPLENDID OUTCAST: Beryl
Markham's African Stories, compiled by
Many S. Lowell

THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF 1990, by Ravi Batra TIME FLIES, by Bill Cooky SPYCATCHER, by Peter Wright with Paul SPYCATCHER, by Peter Wright with Paul Greengrass
FREE TO BE.A FAMILY, edited by Marlo Thomas with Christopher Cerl and Letty Cottin Pogrebin.
VEIL, by Bob Woodward
FAMILY: The Ties That Bind...and Gag!.
by Erma Bombeck
MAN OF THE HOUSE: The Life and Political Memoirs of Speaker Tip O'Neill.
with William Novak
THRIVYING ON CHAOS, by Tom Peters
THE DISCOVERY OF THE ITTAMIC, by Robert D. Ballard with Rick Archbold
AND THE BAND PLAYED ON, by Randy Shilts dy Suits
THE CLOSING OF THE AMERICAN MIND, by Allan Bloom

12 A DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE SOVIET

UNION, (Collins Publishers)

13 THE MAKING OF "THE AFRICAN QUEEN," by Katharine Hepburn

14 CHRONICLE OF THE JUTH CENTURY, edited by Clifton Daniel

15 LOVE MEDICINE & MIRACLES, by

Brand S. Siegel Bernie S. Siegel .... ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOU

THE 8-WEEK CHOLESTEROL CURE by Robert E. Kowalski ... SUPER MARITAL SEX. by Paul Pearsal WEBSTER'S NINTH NEW COLLE. GLATE DICTIONARY (Merriam-Web-

#### WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIO NARY (Simon & Schuster) 5 HOW TO MARRY THE MAN OF YOUR CHOICE, by Margaret Kent

#### BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

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SEZY Absil Pros

no convenient action over position favorable to the Cult task that any bridge ex- West's one spade, but comes to clarer. pert ever undertakes is the con- life when his partner shows a struction of par hands, good suit and a good hand by prepared deals designed to test intervening vulnerable at the

skills of a group of contestants.

The difficulty lies largely in guaranteeing that alternative plays will not succeed.

Par contests were originated in the 1930s by the Culbertson organization, and continued in the postwar years by Geoffrey Mott-Smith and some Australians. In the 60s the efforts

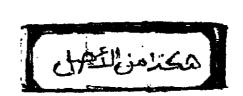
were continued by Jeff Rument, which means a little bens, Lawrence Rosler and Bill work in the club suit. Provided Root. be cashes one or two top club honors and then plays hearts, he is completely safe. The de-

intercollegiate championship fense will have to give a and siuff, or lead a club it pending and siuff.

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The Global Newspaper



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### Fast-Track Entrepreneur Spurs Italy's World Cup

ROME -- To you and me and to millions like us, soccer's next World Cup is a

Colosseum are paved with monumental uncertaintly. All but two countries go into next month's qualifying draw with Italia '90 a tournament still interminably distant.

Argentina, as champion, and Italy as host automatically qualify. Yet king though Diego Maradona momentarily is (and heir though Gianluca Vialli dreams of becoming), sporting kingdoms can wither overnight and great expectations disappear with the snap of a limb, the swelling of a mind, the distraction of premature fame.

have no stage but for an ever expanding team in Rome, for which Italia '90 is already a living, rewarding, exhausting reality. Two years ago Luca di Montezemolo became managing director of the Italia '90 organizing committee, the entrepreneur pulling together threads that convert a pa-

Whoever is destined to star, they would

per tournament into a gigantic television show for 15 billion viewers.

One year ago the World Cup administra-tion was Montezemolo, his secretary and a young assistant. Today 65 men and women, including executives seconded from major Italian industries, run to keep pace with Montezemolo's 12-hour-a-day schedule.

side). Montezemolo's campaign, believe For Agnelli, he has worked as Fiat's exterme, is all about leadership in the field. As

has already won from FIFA marketing collaborators the independence to alter To players of 112 nations, the roads to the ground rules without which 1990 would have been a catastrophe.

He has also, with his quick, direct approach to the corporate heads he regards as Italy's commercial backbone, fashioned a

#### ROB HUGHES

style of administration that links the greed of soccer's grasping hands to something like the nationalistic spirit Peter Ueberroth harnessed at the Los Angeles Olympics.

He ought to be a winner, backed by near-paternal guidance from Fiat's president, Gianni Agnelli, and by political support from Franco Carraro, his immediate boss as president of the committee and Italy's minister for tourism and sport.

Montezemolo is a business prodigy of Agnelli. Born in Bologna 40 years ago, he came to Rome at six, eventually earned a law degree and topped up with a degree in international commercial law at New York's Columbia University. After that Montezemolo drove Lancias at

Monte Carlo and in other rallies. He became personal assistant to Enzo Ferrari, under whom he cut his teeth on sports sponsorship Being British I see them as Monty's and managed the Ferrari team of Nicki Army (fair enough, now we're on the same Lauda and Ronnie Peterson from 1974-77. For Agnelli, he has worked as Fiat's exter-

director of Cinzano (half-owned by Fiat). As a sideline he also managed Italy's entry for the 1981 America's Cup chal-

Montezemolo's past, one shared with men whose instantaneous decisions could flirt with fatality, an addiction for speed

and style, for risk and challenge. Soccer? What Italian is not besotted with soccer? Montezemolo's involvement is emotional,

When Carraro suggested he manage Italia '90, Montezemolo accepted on impulse. Meeting FIFA and its marketing partner, the Adidas-owned ISL, he threatened to withdraw unless Italy had the indepen-dence to run an Italian World Cup.

"FIFA and ISL have a contract for all the main sponsors," he said. "And I know that in a modern organization we need sponsors like, for example, Coca-Cola. "But my need is human resources, Coca-Cola offers me only a bottle or a can; I can do nothing with it. Sure it gives me money,

but I can get money in Italy. What I cannot get so easily is know-how, technology, or-ganizational ability." FIFA understood his argument, ISL had poster. to be convinced that its monopoly over display advertising had to be relaxed if Montezemolo was to persuade Italian in-

dustry to release top executives until 1990

as part of a \$48 million package subscribed by eight firms.
"My country," Montezemolo points out,

perhaps only an Italian charmer conver-sant with international business could, he Stampa and finally in Geneva as managing order everything to be done. We have so much red tape.

"The stadiums in all 12 cities and towns for '90 are owned by municipal authorities. You have to convince the mayor to intprove or rebuild, and repeat the persuasion when the next mayor is elected. With the government changing every three months you have to persuade over and over again."

Nor does Italy have U.S. free enterprise, its volunteer Olympic work force. Italian unions would never, for example, allow students as couriers and drivers.

We dare not contemplate the corruptibility or the negative neurosis that periodically destroys creativity in Italy's national game. Negatives are not in Montezemolo's vo-

cabulary. He courts unwarranted risks. Italy's great film directors are brought in to make TV films showing the beauties of her cities — Franco Rosi is filming Naples and Palermo: Franco Zeffirelli is in Florence and Bari; Federico Fellini is negotiating. Soccer becomes the catalyst toward cul-

tural renaissance. Again at risk, Montezemole turned to Italy's most controversial artist, Alberto Burri, to design the official Visiting his home in Citta di Castello in

the tranquility of Umbria, one sees why so many are baffled by Burri, who abandoned his medical calling for abstract art. Out of sackcloth, asphalt, plastics come black, often depressing and shapeless works. His World Cup poster turns out to be a



Luca di Montezemolo, campaigner

masterniece of recognizable symbolism: the Colosseum in negative image, reshaped into a soccer stadium; traffic blacked out: the center field surrounded by brilliant colors, the flags of competing nations.

What relief to those to whom the only

connection between sport and art is that a Maradona fetches roughly the same as a

Van Gogh.

There will greater gambles along the road to 1990, but if love of the game and the promised maximum honesty is to the fore, why complain if Italy wants to revitalize the

World Cup with solendor and surprise? Rob Highes is on the staff of the Sunday Times

### **SPORTS BRIEFS**

#### **World Records Fall at Chinese Games**

Symbolic poster, by the controversial artist Alberto Burri.

BEIJING (Combined Dispatches) — Li Chaoyang set a world record in the men's small-bore free nife (60 shots, prone) competition Tuesday at the China national games, the official Xinhua News Agency reported. He equaled the record of 600 points in qualifying and collected 105.3 points in the finals for a total of 705.3, surpassing the record of 704.9 set by Petr Victor of Crechoslovakia in May.

Chinese weightlifters broke world marks for the second straight day OF THE HOUSE The Life at Memory of Speaker To ONA Memory of Speaker To ONA 133.5 kilograms, bettering the record of 133 kilos set by Oksen Mirzoyan of the Soviet Union in September 1984. On Sunday, He Zhouqiang set DINGVERY OF THE THAN COUNTY OF THE

#### Dutch-Cypriot Rematch Set for Dec. 9

AMSTERDAM (UPI) — The Netherlands and Cyprus will replay their European soccer championship Group Five qualifying match here

Dec. 9, officials announced Tuesday.

The match will be replayed because of a smoke-bomb incident in the Oct. 28 game. The Netherlands won, 8-0, but UEFA, European soccer's governing body, awarded victory to Cyprus; the Dutch appealed, and UEFA decreed a rematch behind closed doors. A victory would give the Netherlands the final berth in the 1988 championship finals.

### Brown Leads Rams Past 'Skins, 30-26 WASHINGTON (UPI) — Ron Brown scored on a 95-yard kickoff

WASHINGTON (UPI) - Ron Brown scored on a 95-yard kickoff return and a 26-yard pass reception, and Los Angeles converted a fumble recovery and a blocked punt into touchdowns as the Rams registered a 30-26 National Football League victory over the Redskins here Monday night.

In winning two straight for the first time this season, the 3-7 Rams defeated Washington in a regular-season game for the first time since 1969. Charles White, the NFL's leading rusher with 815 yards, gained 112 yards on 35 carries and scored a second-quarter plunge for the Rams. Los Angeles secured the victory when LeRoy livin intercepted a Dong Williams pass tipped by Art Monk in the end zone with 24 seconds left.

### rin has and shaff, or lead at U.S. Sports Spending Put at \$47 Billion

NEW YORK (AP) - Americans spent \$47.2 billion last year on sports that started on the sideline and buying tickets for events — up 7 percent from the previous year, "What we've done," said veteran

Sports spending amounted to more than I percent of the nation's gross national product last year, making sports the 25th largest sector comprising the GNP. Sports ranks just below autos and well above the petroleum and

coal products components of the GNP, according to the study. The figures are reported in the initial issue of the publication Sports Inc.

Included in "the gross national sports product" is the \$15.1 billion spent on equipment and clothing, \$3.6 billion on advertising, \$3.1 billion on admissions to events and \$2.7 billion on legal gambling. Cited as reasons for the 7 percent growth rate were increases in admissions to professional and amateur events, corporate sponsorship and gambling,

### Fans, if Not the Head Coach, Are Believers in Latter-Day Saints

jettisoned quite a few, but Finks pinpoint certain things that hap-

'We can't stick our heads in the sand and say we're

not good or we don't have a chance, because we

do. In any city whose team has been down, the

people see a light at the end of the tunnel and

—Jim Finks, president and general manager.

By Michael Wilbon Wushington Post Service

NEW ORLEANS - They've taken the paper bags off their heads and uncovered their eyes here because the Saints, finally, are definitely worth watching, even if the head coach is still not a true believer. Through their first 20 years in the

National Football League, the Saints had been the model of failure. Bad players, poor draft picks, executive-level incompetence - New Or-leans had it all, which is to say it had nothing. It is the only club in the an invitation to a victory party league that has never made the playoffs or had a winning season. That, apparently, is about to change.

Following Sunday's victory over the defending Super Bowl-champion New York Giants, the Saints are 7-3 and only a game behind San Francisco in the National Conference West. It's the best record the team's ever had.

Coach Jim Mora says he knew the team had to feel it could compete against and beat the good teams. "We're at a point now where we're starting to feel that way," he said. "But there have been some flashes in the pan, and I don't want the Saints to be a flash in the pan." It took the Saints 20 years to win

a fourth straight game, which they did on Sunday, and New Orleans -a city that needs scant reason to party — is making a fool of itself over the team. Sunday's victory set off a Mardi Gras-style celebration

nose tackle Tony Elliott, "is raise the possibility of hope, when before there was no hope."

Hope came in 1986 when the new owner, Tom Benson, named

Jim Finks president and general manager. Finks then hired Mora as Finks had been the primary ar-chitect of successful rebuilding jobs in Minnesota in the 1960s and Chicago in the '70s, Most knowledge-

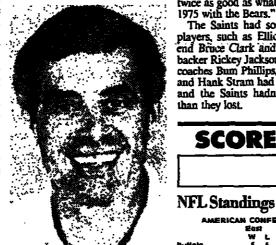
able observers knew that all he needed was time to run the draft his way (an emphasis on linemen first)

to build a perennial playoff team. The book on Mora was that he would work until he dropped and so would his players. His Philadelphia/Baltimore Stars of the USFL won two league championships be-tween 1983 and 1985.

boring, and hates it when Benson dances on the sideline when the Saints win. When Benson extended interpret it as being through the tunnel. What Sunday, Mora firmly declined. "He's a serious guy on-field," said tight end John Tice. "When he says we're saying is that we see some light, but we're

Mora, 52, comes off publicly as

it, he doesn't back down." Said Elliott: "We still don't like him. We respect him, but it's hard to like a man whose job it is to cuss you out. He's always bitching, holerybody that what he's doing is successful. His harassing is part of the difference between 3-7 and 7-3. He's an ex-Marine and so am I."



Jim Mora A rare smile, and no parties.

lering, but you have to admire him because the results are showing evhere, was light years ahead of where the Bears were in 1975. The Bears had become an old and al-

certainly not through the tunnel yet.'

most uncared-for franchise . . . The player personnel that was here was twice as good as what we found in 1975 with the Bears." The Saints had some topnotch

players, such as Elliott, defensive and Bruce Clark and all-pro line gotten used to Mora's ways. The backer Rickey Jackson. But former team finished 7-9 last year, when a coaches Bum Phillips, Dick Nolan lot of the groundwork for the cur-

**SCOREBOARD** 

clearly defined really hurt....

Everything is defined, to the minute, under Finks and Mora. "Everybody's got players and everybody works hard," said Elliott. 'I really think the level of detail has something to do with it."

and Hank Stram had good players rent success was laid. Mora is natu-and the Saints hadn't won more rally getting a lot of the credit, but In any city whose team has been him to spit it out. He's got to say it if

spent a lot of time warning that the end of the tunnel and interpret it as Many people around the league "It's hard to figure out what thought shipping out most of the players, not shaping them up, was Finks said. "You could probably "It's hard to figure out what anything. the answer. Finks and Mora have look at each administration and He fumed a month ago after a 24-

22 home-field loss to San Francisco. While 49er Coach Bill Walsh was at one end of the Superdome talking about what a good team New Orleans had become. Mora was at the other end, ranting and raving. "We've got a long way to go

before this team even thinks about being a playoff contender," he said. ... You guys shouldn't write about us being a playoff team. That's malarkey. Good teams don't come in and say, 'Could have.'
They get it done."

Since then, the Saints have beaten Atlanta (38-0), the Rams (38-14), the 49ers (26-24) — all on the road — and now the Giants. Now Finks and Mora are cau-

tious than optimistic. "We're getting better, but we're not where we have to be." Finks said. "I've always believed that you win first and then you get good....We've been lucky this year. We've had a minimum number of injuries and we're getting the Saints keep trying to impress some performances cut of people Mora, the method should work. that have surprised us.

he tries to deflect attention and has down, the people see a light at the we keep winning."

Segitie Portland Phoenix L.A. Clippers Golden State

Saints still haven't accomplished being through the tunnel. What we're saying is that we see some light, but we're certainly not through the tunnel yet." The players seem to understand.

"The town wants it so much, and they've waited so long, they're wrapped up in it, feeling certain that we're going to the playoffs," Elliott said. "I believe it too. But it has to be done, not just said. The fact is, we don't know how to win in the NFL because we haven't done it."

Having the No. 4-ranked de-fense in the league has to compensate for an offense that is extremely conservative and somewhat short on talent outside of running back Rueben Mayes, halfback Dalton Hilliard and the tight ends. In fact, the Saints remind some people of the 1984 Bears, who had terrible offensive problems, and the 1985 tiously optimistic, but still more cau- Giants, who had trouble scoring.

Defense and kicking should take New Orleans to the playoffs; offense can wait until next year. Until then, Mora will keep telling his team it is the underdog despite evidence to the contrary. As long as

#### and a boom in construction of athletic facilities.

### VANTAGE POINT/ Scott Ostler It Wasn't the Soviets Who Walked Out

Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — Being a regional snob, I find my pride hurt when some other part of the country out-LAs Los Angeles. We are for example, the drive-

through capital of the world banks, burger joints, photo stands, dairies, dry cleaners. But some genius in Florida not long ago beat us to the first drive-through funeral to the first drive-through funeral fundamentary giving new meaning to the term jack-in-the-box. And now we've been oundone at one of our specialties by Bob Knight, Indiana's basketball dictator. One thing at which Los Angeles natives have always excelled is

leaving ballgames early. But now we're small-timers compared to Knight. At an exhibition basketball game against the Soviet national team Saturday night in Bloomington, Indiana, Knight not only left the game early, he took his whole team with him. He got three technical fouls, and

when the refs ordered Knight to leave the gym early in the second half, he did — with his team. He crooked his index finger and the players followed him obediently. The Soviets led the Hoosiers, 66-43, at the time, and that was the final. It's not clear exactly what was

said when Bob Knight and the Pipps took a hike. The exchange probably went something like this: Knight: "Gosh, comrades, it's getting late, and my kids have carly classes. We've really got to run, so we can catch last call at the campus

malt shop. Let's do this again some time. Thanks for having us over." Russian Coach: "But this is your

gym, no?" Knight: "Oh. right, right. Well, make yourselves at home. Don't worry about sweeping the floor, we have a man who comes in. The bath towels are in the hall closel. Help yourself to the Gatorade, and turn out the lights."



Indiana's Bobby Knight, restrained by an assistant coach, letting the ref hear it one more time.

Were the Soviet visitors of lended? Nobody knows, because the coach faculty representative and member 1988 Olympics. Knight and wouldn't let his players talk. They are part of a repressive, totalitarian regime. It's modeled after Knight's.

Knight issued an apology Sunday. Said he: "I apologize to our fans." Now, examine that closely. Notice anything missing? Like maybe an apology to the Soviet team?

The Indiana fans don't need an apology. They love this kind of stuff. If they go to a game and Knight doesn't throw a chair or slap one of his own players around, the fans figure they got cheated. It's like going to watch John McEnroe when all he does is play tennis.

How did Knight's superiors at the university react? Silly question. He doesn't have anv.

Nobody knows, necause the county industrial and included in the press and of the IU Athletics Committee; "I Georgetown's John Thompson see have no idea if any action will be it as a mild form of treason.

The opposed to shipping be Let well enough alone."

He has all the tools.

Puerto Rico and insulted an inter- by a basketball official. World preter at the Olympics, and now he leaders being the edgy, emotionally provoked lately?" The latest incident was under-

I'm opposed to shipping bombs and missile warheads to the Soviet

What Knight did to the Soviets Union, even in the interests of wasn't so bad, by his lofty stan-brotherhood. But helping Soviet dards. He could have been real hoopsters improve their jump shots ugly. The potential is always there. seems a harmless act of kindness. Knight has punched a cop in start a war over a questionable call

standable. Knight is angry about I enjoy Knight's theatrical U.S. teams playing the Soviet na-shuck, but I don't think I'm ready tional team, since these games will to die for it.

Said Haydn Murray, the school's help prepare the Soviets for the

St. Louis at Atlanta Tampa Bay at L.A. Roms

N.Y. Glants at Wa

The least we can do is try not to

walks out on his Soviet visitors. unstable guys they are, the fewer chicone Maybe he gets up in the morning and says to himself, "Let's see — are there any hemispheres I haven't doubt that anyone would nuke the doubt that anyone would nuke the st Louis United States just because of a rude basketball coach, but who knows? I enjoy Knight's theatrical

#### College Top-20 Polls

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**Football** 

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19. Pittsburgh (8-3) 20. Indiano (8-3)

#### Hockey

NHL Standings WALES CONFERENCE Donnelly (1), Laireniere (4), Goulet (14), A.S-tosiny (4); Corson (5), Naslund (7), Lemieux (7), Shots on gool; Montreal (on Gosselin) 7-9-90-23; Quebac (en RO?) 10-16-13-47.
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Suots on geal: N.J. (on Dodswell) 11-8-13-23;
Calls (on Charities Rosek) (4)-31-46. Transition CAMPBELL CONFERENCE FOOTBALL

Noticed Footbell League

LA RAIDERS—Ploced Mervyn Ferno dez wide receiver, on injured reserve.

PHILADELPHIA—Waived Mike McClos COLLEGE

ILLINOIS STATE -Fired Bob Otolski, foot all cooch. KANSAS—Fired Bob Volescole, fo

"We're still trying to gain Coach "We can't stick our heads in the Mora's respect," Elliott said. "Are sand and say we're not good or we we a playoff team or not? We're still

#### Basketball

**National Basketball Association Standings** EASTERN CONFERENCE

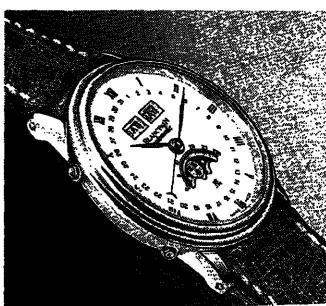
Calcago 27 24 32—197 Bester 37 24 15—192 Jordon 12-267-1931, Pippen 8-18 4-6 20; John-son 8-13 6-8 22, Ainge 8-13 3-3 20, Rebounds: Chicogo 49 (Lordon 10), Bastrar 88 (Lohoux, Parish 9), Assists: Chicogo 16 (Poxson 6), 8 3 .727 3 4 .229 2 5 .286 2 7 .222 2 8 .200 8 2 ,800 7 3 ,700 6 3 ,667 5 3 ,625 5 5 ,500 3 5 ,375 308 ABronio 37 71 15 22-117 New York 35 25 72 53-112 Dawicins 9-15 7-8 26, Berry 8-18 4-8 20; Ewing 7-13 7-7 21, Jackson 9-18 2-5 20, Rebounds: Son Antonio 57 (Berry 11), New York 52 (Ewing 12). Assists: San Antonio 22 (Robertson 11), New York 30 (Jackson 15). WESTERN CONFERENCE

### College Results

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Gheni (Belgium) 82, N. Iowa 81
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Alinesate 85, Brandon (Camdal) 58
North Carolina 73, Soviet Notionals 75
Years Christian 63, New Zeoland Notion

# **BLANCPAIN**

SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE.



Watches of Switzerland The watch shop New Bond Street, Knightsbridge and all branches

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#### **OBSERVER**

### Tears Amid the Ruins

By Russell Baker

find the streets still clogged with an apartment with two bedrooms, ultimate driving machines. News one of which had a window, you reaching the hinterland had led me were so sore that all the way down to believe that the fall of the stock market had wiped out 97 percent of the great city's famous yuppie population, and I could not believe they would have gone to the final wipe-out without taking their beloved ultimate driving machines

How often had I seen them racing home after a hard day in Wall Street, their ultimate driving machines adorned with insouciant bumper stickers that said, "If Heaven Won't Garage My Ulti-mate Driving Machine, I Ain't Go-

Driving up the New Jersey Turnpike in my plain but honest El Cheapomobile and maintaining a law-abiding speed of 54 miles an hour, I marveled at the many cars with New York license plates whose youthful drivers, passing me on the median strip and the highway shoulder, waved a single up-right finger to me as they sped by.

Alas, see how destructive the stock market crash has been to the youth of fabled Gotham," I said to my wife. "They have been so devastated that they have but a single finger left with which to give the plucky V-for-Victory sign. It is painful to think of those brave lads saddling up their faithful old ultimate driving machines for the last wipe-out."

Please," she replied, "do not say. The UDM's are going out all over Wall Street; we shall not see them driving again in our time,' and quit staying under the speed limit before you get the El Cheapo-mobile flattened from the rear by an eighteen-wheeler."

She is overly concerned with survival, hence underly capable of feeling melancholy about the wipeout of a precious piece of Ameri-

cana like the yuppie.
Still, as we inched our way across town I grieved for the destruction the market crash had failed its duty of all the great wealth that had once to New York. Sour grapes? Nonglittered in the great city I once had

Cut the crocodile tears," counseled my wife as I came to a dead halt behind a truck triple-parked

on East 40th Street. "When they New York, I was amazed to couldn't come up with \$850,000 for through Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia you kept asking how God could destroy Sodom and Gomorrah and leave Man-

> Sad to confess, she spoke truth, but it is a hard thing to be on a forced move to West Virginia once you have been spoiled by riding the Eighth Avenue subway to see the best plays England has to offer. Now, though, my heart was wrenched by compassion as I thought of the baleful price greed

Amazingly, however, all the city's parking spaces were now oc-cupied by limousines, and not just mere limousines, but vehicles so long it might take a grown man from breakfast to lunch to walk from back bumper to radiator. "These have probably been

abandoned by the city's thousands of billionaires whom greed de-stroyed in the crash," I told my wife. "I imagine the city, ever mindful of the plight of its poor, has pressed these abandoned fourbedroom cars into service as temporary housing for the homeless." "And I suppose all those men in

chauffeur suits are playground su-pervisors here to teach the kids not to cheat when they play three-card monte," my wife speculated, a bit sarcastically. I thought, since at that precise moment one of the limousines opened and disgorged four lamentably overdressed per-sons, none of whom appeared to be older than 24.

When we tried to reach the theater that evening the street was so blocked by gigantic limousines that our cab driver, who had just that day arrived from Macedonia, was afraid to approach. Most had window signs that said, "Millionaire Under 30 Aboard."

"Bad taste," I said, sensing that sense, It comes from a man who was making \$7,500 a year before he was 30. And remember, the dollar was worth more in those days.

# Reviving the Whistle-Stop Piano Tour

By Naomi Graffman AS DAWN breaks on New Year's Day, a new, customized GMC truck is scheduled to tool southward past sleeping cities on Interstate 95, en route from New York to Winter Park, Florida. In the truck's pristine environment, climate-controlled at 68 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit and 50 percent humidity, will nestle two bulky, nine-foot bundles, snugly wrapped in form-litting, padded canvas covers, trussed securely against sudden shocks, weighing in at 1,000 pounds apiece and insured for a total of \$87,400 —

the current price of a couple of Steinway concert grand pianos. And as dawn breaks over sleeping vacationers in Winter Park, an anxious pianist named Eugene Istomin will be pacing his hotel room, awaiting the arrival of the Steinways, truck and driver (his personally hired piano tunertechnician will arrive by plane). This is the first leg of a long-planned journey that he hopes will break new ground and mark

the rebirth of an old tradition.

Recently, as we sat together in Istomin's New York pied-à-terre, he brought me up to date on the development of this 1988 musical odyssey. We are old friends (my husband, Gary, also a pianist, and Istomin have been buddies since childhood), but since Istomin moved his headquarters from Manhattan to Washington, where his wife, Marta, is artistic director of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, our lives are no longer contiguous. So we had much catching up to do about the unusual, possibly anachronis-tic, project Istorum has fantasized about for years; a barnstorming concert tour, reminiscent of whistle-stop days, with performances
—mostly recitals — scheduled no
more than 300 miles apart.

The innerary reads like a Rand McNally index —averaging three or four appearances a week over four months, covering 15 Eastern and Southeastern states. The pianist will travel with his tuner by car. He will also be accompanied by two favorite pianos — a mel-low one for recitals and a more brilliant one for orchestral engagements — equipped with the old-fashioned ivory keys he prefers, rather than plastic ones. He plans to start another tour in September, taking him from his home

in Washington to Texas. "It's something I had to do artistically at this point in my life," he affirmed. "The idea of giving back what I've gotten from these places, where I began to play as a kid, means a lot to me.

Istomin is a broad-shouldered man of dignified stature, impec-cably tailored, with graying dark hair and oddly configured eye-brows that rise to an inverted V above his nose, giving his face a characteristically worned expres-sion. Much of his worrying stems from his awareness that playing the piano superbly is agonizingly

His eyebrows rise ever higher as he ruminates: "A solo piano reci-tal... I think it's the single most difficult thing for any per-forming musician. But it's also the single most gratifying thing."

Istomin should know. He will

turn 62 Thursday, and he has been performing professionally since he was 17, when he won the Leventritt Award for a highly acclaimed debut with the New York Philharmonic. Almost a half-century later, Is-

tomin is a survivor. Of the 127 pianists under American management in 1947, only a fraction -Claudio Arrau, Jorge Bolet, Ru-dolf Firkusny, Rudolf Serkin, perhaps one or two others - and Istomin - still function as fulltime performers. Istomin's longevity has given him an extraordinary range of experience.

Still, Istomin worries. "People tell me constantly that they're sur-

prised I want to do this tour, that I'm willing to work so hard. Maybe they're right! Maybe I don't realize how hard it's going to be." As Istomin prepares for life on the road, music-business pundits continue their drone that recitals are obsolete. But for perspective, one must remember that during what are now recalled as the recital's golden days, the impresario Sol Hurok often said, "Il people don't want to come, you can't

Harold Shaw, Istomin's manager, who is generally optimistic about the recital business, specutions, as well as the growing num-bers of independent sponsors, lates that the size of present-day auditoriums may be the problem.



Istomin likes "the idea of giving back what I've gotten from these places, where I began to play as a kid."

"classical" programs in appropri-ately sized halls, often school an-

ums were constructed. Soon, ac-

cording to Shaw, the managers

Spanish dance troupes and what-

ever they could do to broaden the

Istomin was a popular young performer on the Community

Concerts circuit until the mid-

1940s, when Community's presi-

dent, Ward French, determined

nobody knows exactly how —

that the nitimate attention span

of a Community audience was 17

minutes. Istomin ran afoul of

French by programming Schu-mann's 28-minute "Carnaval"

and refusing to make cuts.

Shaw believes that the broad,

general approach to concert booking still favored by most

managements - all attractions

for all audiences on one series in

base for mass appeal."

went to Swiss bell-ringers and

"Quite frankly, recitals are not mass appeal. They are a very specific minority interest in music." In the early part of the century, solo recitals provided the Ameri-can hinterland with much of its

entertainment as weil as nearly all of its culture. Musical celebrities made the voyage from Europe to spend months trekking across the United States, looking - as old publicity photos show - every bit as uncomfortable wearing Indian headdresses as their American counterparts would appear, some 50 years later, patting koala bears in Australia. Large audiences turned out to welcome the itinerant artistes, if only because, as the German pianist Wilhelm Backhans suggested colorfully, "It gives the ladies a chance to wear

their nightgowns." Though a perfect pre-jet tour was an impossible dream, an acceptable one, described by Cecil Smith in his book "Worlds of Music." was "a consistently forwardmoving route, usually in a grand circle. . . The biggest danger is that an artist may have to back-

track and zigzag."
Organized audience associa-

added an all-keyboard series, and I feel very encouraged. There's no money in it, of course. You either do it because you like to do it or you don't do it."

that's totally out of relationship with the real music audience ev-crywhere not only in the capitals.

"I've often heard that New York audiences are drawn from a pool of 10,000 or 15,000 people. So, in a city of eight million, if you draw an audience of 10,000, or if you fill Carnegie Hall, with under 3,000 seats, then in a city of 80,000, you'd be very happy with 100 people, wouldn't you? So why should a city of 100,000 or 200,000 be ashamed of andiences of 500 or 600? And these are people who was a season of the se ple who care about music. I be-lieve that the audience is there." He is exuberantly eager to be-

gin barnstorming, although the financial rewards will be somewhat less than usual. Istomin's concert fee hovers around the five-figure ditoriums. After World War II, mark In order to make himself under the spell of "the edifice accessible to low-budget sponunder the spell of "the edifice accessible to low-budget spon-complex," ever larger anditori- sors, he has agreed to a sliding scale, accepting more "realistic" fees for appearances in halls considerably smaller than usual. Meanwhile, Istomin's manage-ment has deferred some normal engagements until after the barnstorming and sandwiched others — including a trio of Atlanta Symphony Orchestra dates and four Washington appearances with Mstislav Rostropovich and the National Symphony — be-tween the grass-roots recitals.

"I know there'll be snafus" (eyebrows up), "but we'll solve em," he says confidently (eye-

brows down).
Irrepressible, Istomin delivers a call to keyboards: "Td like to say to all the pianists of the world: Hertz and Avis have rental trucks available, and all you have to do is rent one, put a piano on it, and you can manage very well."

one huge hall — is gradually giv-ing way to a more "specific" ap-proach. "It's going to come," he predicts. "There will be recital se-Naomi Graffman is a New York writer who specializes in the arts. ries all over this country in 900-, 800-, 1,100-seat halls. We're gradThis is excepted from an article in The New York Times Magazine.

His Adiós to the Bullring Mannel Benitez has retired be lore, but this time he says he means ually getting to this point. Last season, St. Paul's Schubert Club it. Benitez, 51, who won fame as the most highly paid bullfighter in history under the name El Cordobés, announced in Córdoba, Spain, that he will take on six bulls April 30 in

There is a kind of machismo thing of being ashamed to play in smaller halls for smaller audiences," says Istomin. "I think

King Olav of Norway will have Thanksgiving Day dinner with a family in a Minneapolis suburb as part of his sixth visit to a state with deep ties to his country. One Minnesotan in six, about 712,000 people, claimed some Norwegian ancestry in the 1980 census. The visit by the 84-year-old monarch is unofficial, an extension of a state visit to Canada. On Wednesday he will visit St. Olaf College in Northfield and on Thanksgiving Day he will dine at the home of Lawrence O. Hange in the suburb of Edina. The king will meet President Reagan Washington Monday.

**PEOPLE** 

El Cordobés Announces

the Cordoba ring in a benefit for

the Red Cross. "I am in good shape now so it is the right time to say adiós to my fans," he said.

Spain's parliament has made it clear that it would not welcome a planned visit by Hona Staller, an-Italian legislator and former porn star known as Cicciolina. "We are not prepared to act as a setting for the commercial promotion of Ms. Staller," Leopoldo Torres, deputy speaker of the lower house, said. "Her visit lacks political interest."

Jacques-Yves Constean and a Canadian television show that often deals with controversial issues facing teen-agers wen awards at this year's International Emmy Awards. At the ceremony in New. York, singer John Denver present-ed a special "Founder's Award" to Consteau, who has produced more than 50 films for television basedon his oceanographic studies. A special directorate award went to Jeremy Isaacs, who joined England's Channel 4 as its founding chief executive in 1981 after a long career as a program maker and extending with the BBC and ITV. The winner in the children's programming category was "Degrassi Ju-nior High," a show made in Toronto that focuses on the pain and joys of adolescence. Its producers, Lin-da Schayler and Kit Hood accepted

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Eurocard, MastersCard, Visa, etc.) Access rates and the US operator by

dialling the local number below for the country you are in. From hotel rooms, first obtain an autside line for a local call. From coin phones and aboard trains, insert coins for a local call to obtain a dial tone. \* = Wait for a second dick tone.

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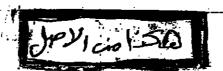
Nürnburg/Fürth area, dial 99°233899; in Kaleurskauten area, dial 99°38950; in Stuttigent area; dial 99°225162 and from Berlin (W) dial 99°7864010.

 Calls to 800 numbers are allowed; from overseas, however, the cost of a long distance call applies. Billing is itemized in U.S. dollars, but extent of itemization depends upon creating user.
 AT PAY PHONES: In a few countries, local calls are not of unlimited length. Deposit sufficient coins to cover the expected length of your call. Use small coins first; unused coins will be returned.

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